PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7452.—Vol. XLIX. MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Lenc, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Deano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST FIVE NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.
Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8.30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES.—MASKS AND FACES, WEDNESDAYS, February 6, and February 13, at 2.30. Mr. Tree as Triplet, Mrs. Bernard Beere as Peg Woffington, Mrs. Tree as Mabel Vane, and Haymarket Company. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Cuthbert, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hilfst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 239th Time. MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE DON and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS SATURDAY NEXT.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, W. L. Abingdon, Hardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Mulward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 5.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, EVERY SATURDAY. Overture at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lilian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Wilmot, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 324th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, L. D'Orsay, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Preceded by, at 8, EDITHA'S BURGLAR. Mr. Lionel Brough as the Burglar. SATURDAY, Feb. 9, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Miss Kate Vaughan as Lady Teazle. Upon the return to this theatre of Mr. Mansfield, early in March, Shakespeare's Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris.)
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. OSCAR BERINGER.
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, F. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, A REGULAR FIX. Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. E. Hendre, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 120th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. MATINEE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jennie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 866th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, C. Saumarez, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY; Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

HOW MR. BALFOUR HELPS HOME RULE.

FIERCE protest against Mr. O'BRIEN'S treatment is the order of the day. A Committee of National Protest has been formed in London which summons all existing bodies to set about the work of organizing demonstrations for the manifestation of public opinion in the most effective form.

The people of Ireland have not waited for the formation of committees of protest to hold indignation meetings in public squares and halls to demand that Mr. O'BRIEN'S life shall be spared, and that his gaolers shall not assassinate him in the name of the prison regulations. It is an infamy that a political prisoner should be treated as an ordinary felon, and against that infamy we do well to protest. WILLIAM O'BRIEN protests in his own fashion, in a way which to many of us seems unfortunately to combine the maximum of danger and suffering to himself with the minimum of good resulting to the cause which he has at heart, but since he makes his protest, and brings out into clearer relief the essential principle of the evil policy now in force in Ireland, it is well to seize the present opportunity, and all other opportunities that may arise, for placing on record again and yet again our unshaken determination to rid the sister isle of a system of misrule which can only be maintained by such outrages on humanity as those which are taking place in Ireland to-day.

Let us protest by all means, and protest in England, if only that we may thereby help to keep our Irish allies from playing into the hands of the Government by losing all control of themselves in the fierceness of their indignation. Wild talk only gives occasion to the enemy to blaspheme, and is interpreted by them as an indication that we are in despair. So far from being in despair, we were never more confident than we are to-day, and with good cause. In his speech on Saturday Mr. BALFOUR tells us that—

> No fact is more certain in contemporaneous Irish history than that, tested by every test you can devise, the prosperity, and the security by which alone prosperity can be produced, is at this moment increasing. Deposits in savings banks are increasing; deposits in ordinary banks are increasing; railway traffic is increasing; dwellings are getting better; every mark of the increasing welfare of the population which we can look for in any quarter whatever presents itself to our view.

We are on the point of achieving the final and conclusive demonstration necessary for the attainment of national self-government for Ireland. The battle is to be won, not by insurrectionary violence or excessive excitement, but by the calm, stolid determination of the Irish people to return a majority pledged to Home Rule. Hitherto the great cry of the Unionist has been that we could only return a Home Rule majority with Ireland disturbed, distracted, and overrun with revolutionary agitation. Mr. BALFOUR is supplying the necessary demonstration that this is not true. Further, towards the close of his speech he says—

> The improvement in the country is enormous and obvious. If you go by mere statistics you will find that during the year agrarian crime has been lower by two hundred cases than it had been during any year since the agitation commenced in 1879. You will find that during the last year we have been able to reduce boycotting by 79 per cent. You will find the cases that have to be brought before the Crimes Courts are diminishing. You will find that we have been able to "unproclaim," if I may create a word, large areas in Ireland, and to place them again under ordinary law. These are unmistakable, manifest, and reassuring signs of progress; and they are supplemented by reports brought to me by every kind of witnesses, and from every part of the country, which testify that the feeling between classes, whom agitators for their own purposes have tried to keep apart, is daily improving—the feeling of tenants towards their landlords, of the people towards the police is showing the most obvious and manifest signs of improvement.

Mr. BALFOUR cannot certainly be said to be a witness prejudiced in favour of Home Rule, and for our present purposes we are willing to accept his statement as to the condition of Ireland. Let us grant that Ireland is at peace, and that the agitators have been foiled; that law and order are supreme, and that the conditions of the problem are exactly the reverse of those which existed when the Home Rulers carried their eighty-five Parnellites at the last General Election. So be it. But is anything more certain than the fact that under these new and altered conditions the majority of the Parnellites will not be diminished by a single man? Even Mr. BALFOUR does not venture to say, as the result of the transformation scene he so glowingly describes that the Unionists will be able to wrest one single constituency from the hands of the Home Rulers. What evidence, then, could be more conclusive as to the determination of the Irish to regain self-government for their nation, what proof could be afforded more decisive as to the futility of Coercionist policy? Alike from Ireland disturbed and from Ireland tranquil comes the same unvarying response, "Give us back our lost liberties, restore our self-government, and make Ireland a nation once more!"

Hence there is no reason for fretting and fuming. The position of the Home Rule cause is too strong to justify a policy of fidget. As long as Mr. PARNELL can return eighty-five Irish members the cause is safe, and it is all the safer because of Mr. BALFOUR'S successes. All that the latter do is to secure that the national voice of Ireland shall be heard without the distracting and confusing din of agrarian controversy. Her patriots are in prison, her public meetings are dispersed by the police, the protests of her peasantry against eviction are silenced by the soldiery, but still, unconquered and undismayed, the Irish nation demands its rights. And it will get them.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF LONDON.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

If we search London through and through there is no person in the whole metropolitan area who knows so much concerning the history of municipal government in London as Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain, who has completed his sixty-first year of service in the Corporation. Mr. Scott has been associated more or less closely with almost every scheme for promoting the establishment of representative Government in London. He was the friend and adviser of Mr. John Stuart Mill when the question of London Municipal Reform was first broached in the House of Commons. His views, therefore, upon the questions now before the London County Council are those of a past master in all municipal affairs:—

Having requested an interview with Mr. Scott, we inquired, "What do you think of the new Local Government Act?"

"I am hardly qualified to express an opinion on its working in the Country, having lived all my life in or near to the Metropolis. As regards its working in London, it might have been worse; but I certainly think that its provisions could be amended for the better."

"But do you not think that Mr. Ritchie has, upon the whole, shown tact and talent in dealing with so large and difficult a subject?"

"Mr. Ritchie has undoubtedly played his part well, and with tact and good temper. But he has had no experience in municipal life, and must have depended, to a great extent, upon others. He knows as much of the inner working of a municipality as I know of watch making or of engineering, or any other trade or profession to which I have not been apprenticed."

"Can you state how far you agree with the provisions of his measure?"

"Speaking only of the metropolis I would reply, so far as the Act rests upon the old-established principles of popular representation and local self-government. Parliament, however, has manifested here the same distrust of the people to be governed as it did when it passed the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, the Municipal Corporations (Consolidation) Act of 1882, and the Act of 1855, constituting the Metropolitan Board of Works."

"Where was the want of confidence in popular Government in the Acts of 1835 and 1882?"

"The Acts provided for the popular election of councillors; but then came in the distrust, when it dealt with the election of aldermen, who had hitherto been popularly elected." "Aldermen are, under the Acts of 1835 and 1882, merely glorified councillors, whose term of office is six years instead of three. There is no other difference, excepting that they are never subjected to popular election. In the City of London, where the ancient Saxon form of local government survives, the aldermen are elected by the ratepayers, and are *ex officio* justices of the peace, as well as members of the Council."

"Then you think that the office of alderman should be elective in the London County Council?"

"Most certainly. The modern co-optation (invented in 1835 and perpetuated in 1882 and 1888) is a mere device for defeating free popular election

VILLAGE ECHOES.

The allotments question is very much to the fore in the villages just now. The people in Belgrave, in Leicestershire, have decided that their charity land, which has hitherto been rented as pasturage, shall be partly laid out as a recreation ground, and that the remainder shall be divided into allotments. They propose to let the allotments at 1*s.* 9*d.* per 100 yards, which would be equal to about four guineas an acre. The authorities estimate that when the allotments are taken, and after the payment of all expenses, they will have over £40 available annually for distribution among the poor. Thus charity and self-help walk arm-in-arm.

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At Felixstowe the course of acquiring allotments does not run so smoothly. The local authorities wrote to all the large landowners in the district to ascertain whether they were disposed to accede to the wishes of applicants for allotments. The appeal produced only one reply, in which the writer added himself to the list of applicants, because he said he should be very glad to have an allotment of an acre, on which to keep a cow! It is stated, I see, that the applicants were not prepared to pay an annual rent of more than £3 per acre. In other parts of Suffolk, however, land has long been let for allotments at £2 per acre. A Local Government Board inspector has visited Felixstowe with a view to surmounting the many obstacles in the way of the present Allotments Act.

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A dairy school is about to be established at Sylfaen, on Lord Powis's Montgomeryshire estate. The school will be the property of a limited liability company, and an application is to be made for a share in the Government grant given to the North Wales College for proficiency in agricultural education.

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Derbyshire is being amused by the story of a laughable incident which occurred in one of the small parish churches in the highlands of that county. The curate was directed by the vicar to make two announcements, one about a forthcoming baptismal service, and the other referring to some new hymn books. At the proper time the curate said: "For the future 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' will be used in this church. There will be a baptism of infants held here next Sunday. All parents wishing to have their children baptised must send in their names to the vicar before Wednesday." The vicar, who is somewhat deaf, noticed the curate's voice cease, but not observing that the order of the notices had been reversed, gravely added, "And I should like further to mention that those who wish to have some of the latter can, on applying to the vicarage, obtain them for one shilling each, or with extra strong backs, for eighteenpence."

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The eccentricity of testators gives some countenance to the saying that wills are the literature of madness. Some testators, however, are probably only humourists. The Orr Marriage Fund, created by a Kincardineshire bequest, was recently distributed. Those entitled to participate in this fund are the oldest, youngest, tallest, and shortest brides married during the year in the church of St. Cyrus Manse. There were this year five competitors for the four prizes, who agreed to divide equally the available income of the fund, which amounted to £32 8*s.* 9*d.* Many who could claim as the oldest brides are usually too bashful to compete.

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The deacons of the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel at Clocaenog are in sad tribulation. A few days ago a concert was given at the schoolroom by several artists from Ruthin. To the horror of the deacons and the delight of the audience the strangers sang several comic songs. The "elders" had to nurse wrath in silence, as scarcely one of their weaker brethren could resist the sinful temptation of a good laugh.

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Highland bullocks should prove very useful in exterminating the rabbits of Australia, if one may generalize from a little incident that has occurred at Sizewell. A number of little Highland bullocks were recently received into Miss Ogilvie's park there, and so clean and short have they cropped the grass that a large number of rabbits have died from sheer starvation.

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A little village with a big name—Beaumaris-cum-Llandeglan—is deeply concerned in an ecclesiastical scandal which a commission directed by the Bishop of Bangor is now inquiring into. Since August last the rector has neglected to hold any services in the village church. He defends himself by saying that the emoluments have all been taken to Bangor, which prevents him from keeping the church in proper repair. The parish clerk describes the building as "wringing wet," and full of broken windows. Altogether it is hardly the place of worship where the preacher could complain justly of the congregation coughing. The rector is passing poor on £70 a year, and is expected to discharge full services at two churches four miles apart from each other. It is not surprising that he refused to buy coal to warm the church or to employ curates to keep his flock together.

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Lord Basing has been "restoring" the picturesque church at Upton Grey. In the process the edifice has of course been much modernized, the old square pews in the interior being entirely removed. A stained glass window has been added in memory of Lord Basing's parents.

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Farmers have not the reputation of being particularly keen-witted. One of their number, however, living within a few miles of Newbury, Berks, has just benefited substantially by reason of a village dairyman's lack of shrewdness. The farmer sold the dairyman a cow, saying, in reply to a question whether she was a good milker, "She will astonish you." On taking the animal home, its new owner found that she had not, as he expressed it, "a single drop of milk in her." He consulted his solicitor, who said that doubtless the cow had astonished him, and advised that no proceedings should be taken. The dairyman has gratefully accepted his solicitor's advice, while the farmer has been seen by his neighbours to chuckle more frequently than of yore.

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The flowers that bloom in the winter, tra-la, are still to be heard of, and the villagers of Shobrooke, in Devonshire, were greatly excited the other day by the appearance in their midst of several butterflies. In Lancashire the red campion has been seen budding into flower, and such early birds as larks, starlings, bluetits, and gold-crested wrens are already "warbling their wood notes wild." In Northumberland, however, large flocks of wild geese are arriving from across the North Sea, and passing inland in a south-westerly direction. This should mean the death of the echoes of the summer which are now blooming, and an early stretch of cold weather.

VILLAGER.

In the corporations under the two former Acts, the councils are 'watered' to the extent of one-third of their numbers by co-opted aldermen, who have been elected apart from the consent of the governed If the ratepayers are qualified to elect members of the Legislature, surely they can be trusted to return aldermen as well as councillors. I would elect them, subject to approval by the Crown, to be justices also. The constituency which returns Mr. Ritchie to make laws for his country is surely competent to return him as an alderman if he sought their suffrages."

"And you think that aldermen should be justices of the peace?"

"Yes, I do. The people are more likely to select fair and impartial justices than are my Lord Salisbury or any other peer who may happen to be Lord Lieutenant. Of course if the constituency desire to have stipendiaries they should be permitted to have and to pay for them. But no such desire has ever been expressed in the City of London, where the office is elective."

"Where does the distrust of popular election come in under the Act of 1855?"

"In co-opting all the members by the vestries, instead of resorting to popular voting. The Metropolitan Board of Works was the creation of Parliament, and Parliament, like another Saturn, has eaten its offspring. It will in turn, and in time, devour its later offspring—the London County Council. It is the fashion of the hour to abuse all the members of the Board of Works for the sins of a few; but it was Parliament which sinned in creating that which was certain, sooner or later, to come to grief, by reason of the fundamental blunder in its organization, arising from distrust of the popular elective principle. Another mistake in the creation of the Board was to so limit the numbers that it became practically impossible to form committees sufficiently numerous to watch proceedings and check jobbery. I pointed this out in 1866, and recommended that the members should be doubled. This is remedied, to some extent, by the Local Government Act of 1888, but not sufficiently, seeing the vast amount of work which is devolved upon the London County Council."

"Are there any other objections which occur to you in reference to the working of the Act in London?"

"Yes, several. The office of sheriff, which has been elective in London for a thousand years (it is more ancient than the office of mayor), is now placed as it regards Middlesex in the gift of the Crown. All the counties formerly elected their sheriffs, but by degrees they have been deprived of that right. It became necessary to arrange for the appointment of a sheriff for Middlesex, formerly elected by the City of London; this appointment has now been conferred upon the Crown, which means the Government of the day, and not upon the electors of that County. This, again, is retrograde legislation unsuited to the times. Where would our liberties have been had it not been that in London the administrative offices of the law were in the hands of the people, while the appointment of the judges were in the hands of the Crown? The old practices of packing juries in Crown cases, and other acts of intimidation and despotic administration, will now be easy of accomplishment should the necessity arise."

"Is there any other radical defect in the Act so far as it relates to the metropolis?"

"Yes; *local* government is lost in *central* government by reason of the latitude allowed to candidates to contest localities in which they have no interest, and in which they, alike as to their merits and demerits, are unknown. The old and common-sense plan was for the inhabitants of a locality to select from among themselves candidates who knew the locality and its wants. This plan secured candidates who were known and respected, or who had large interests in the locality. This is all reversed under the Act of 1888, as it regards this vast metropolis. To instance the cases of two councillors of standing and importance recently elected, what does Lord Rosebery know specially about the City, its trade, commerce or local affairs; and in which I presume he has not even a rating qualification? Again, what particular knowledge has Mr. Firth of Haggerston, whose particular interests he has been sent to represent? The same remarks apply to a large majority of the recently elected councillors."

"Have you exhausted your list of objections to the recent Act?"

"Not by any means; but to do so would occupy more time than I have at command. I will, however, refer to one more fundamental departure from the wise customs which our fathers laid down. To wit, the custom of annual election and accountability. This has existed in the City of London from time immemorial, and has contributed more than anything else to elevate the City's administration and to preserve it from corruption. Every officer, from the Lord Mayor and sheriffs down to the clerks of the Keeper of the Guildhall, are annually elected, as well as the members of the Council. Both annual officers and permanent officials (with the exception of those who are judges) are required to present themselves annually to those who have the power of appointment and reappointment. Had this principle been introduced into the Act of 1855, it would have rendered impossible that for which the Board of Works has been disbanded. In all popularly-elected assemblies there are those who enter for the promotion of their own private ends. A term of three years or of six years, or in the case of the House of Commons a septennial term, affords time and opportunity to carry out the particular design. This is almost impossible in the case of annual election and accountability, and the contrast between the administration of the Court of Common Council of London and other administrative bodies, including the House of Commons, is instructive."

"But would not this result in a constant change of representatives?"

"Quite the reverse; and the reverse is now the case in reference to the annual elections in the City of London. The representatives are kept in constant touch with the electors, and there are no failures to condone for when the day of election comes round. In the Court of Common Council, out of 206 members annually elected, there is not a change of three per cent. on the average, omitting, of course, changes which arise from death, removals, and other disqualifications."

"You consider, then, that it would have been wise to have taken as a model the constitution of the Corporation of London?"

"I do, and I have advocated this for the last quarter of a century by the press and otherwise. I gave evidence to this effect before Mr. Ayrton's Committee on Local Government and Taxation, in 1866, when I advocated popular election *pur et simple*, and annual election for a metropolitan Corporation. Mr. James Beal, who has been termed 'the father of municipal reform,' gave evidence to the same effect in 1866, a portion of which I will read to you:—

In answer to Question on p. 9, "Your view is to establish something similar to the City of London?" Mr. Beal replied: "Exactly; I take the City of London as my model; what the City is within its area I should like each parliamentary borough to be within its area." In answer to Question 1,898, "Then you think that the Corporation of the City of London with its Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, is so perfect and complete in itself that you would divide the whole of London into certain districts imitating that constitution?" Mr. Beal replied: "The principle is so perfect that I would do so." In answer to Question 2,105, "Would not an annual election be rather a disadvantage?" Mr. Beal said: "No, I am strongly in favour of it. The City has preserved it for some hundreds of years, and has no cause of complaint; and I think it is a practice which we may extend to the rest of the metropolis with advantage. . . . It is a good old English custom which I think cannot be too strongly supported."

The wisdom of our ancestors devised that which has lasted one thousand years, while everything else has been greatly changed. The constitution of the City of London, which originated in the laws of Edward the Confessor, has outlived half a score of dynasties, and is yet a long way in advance of the House of Commons in democratic administration, which House the City lent a hand in forming after the battle of Lewes, when Henry III. was defeated and a prisoner in the hands of the Barons. It has maintained its ancient constitution which places it high among the most popularly constituted institutions in existence and by reason thereof one of the most purely administered.

"Has the Corporation of London, which is independent of parliamentary control, made any special provision for securing its own purity of administration?"

"Yes, of a very stringent character; which would not be adopted by the House of Commons, and which, had it been adopted by another body, much animadversion might have been avoided."

These, however, we hold over for the present.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

At to morrow's meeting of the London County Council it is expected that the nineteen aldermen will be elected whose names have been agreed upon by the representatives of the majority of practical men who place the effective administration of the affairs of London before any party advantage. There will probably be a wild protest on the part of the Rump, but all the more sagacious members of the Progressive party will rally to a compromise which adds a further majority of five to the majority of twenty-two which the Progressive party has already obtained on the Board. The Progressives are indeed so strong that nothing except the fatuous folly of the reckless gerrymanderer could possibly have weakened their position on the Board.

The gerrymanderers had better not take too much comfort to themselves from the fact that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Firth "distinctly informed the meeting that they were not authorized in any way to pledge their own party." Of course they were not; and nobody ever supposed they were. But the fact remains that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Firth individually lent their countenance to the compromise. The question is, will a sufficient number of the Progressives agree with Lord Rosebery and Mr. Firth to carry the compromise? As a clue to the probable answer we commend our friends to the letter published this morning from Mr. William Saunders, in which he suggests the election of aldermen by Hare's system. When a Democrat of the Democrats and Progressive of the Progressives like Mr. Saunders goes in for proportional election, the chances of packing can hardly seem very hopeful to the gerrymanderers.

Meanwhile, if the wirepullers would only remember the rules of arithmetic, they would find less difficulty (in the expressive phrase) in "keeping their hair on." The *Daily News* speaks this morning as if the election of 7 "moderate" aldermen out of 19 would "betray" the Progressive majority. But what are the facts? Simply these: that the present Progressive majority is 22; and that if 12 Progressive aldermen and 7 Moderates are elected it will be 27. Is not that enough?

The *Daily News* makes the extraordinary assertion that if seven aldermen are elected of the minority Mr. Eccleston Gibb will be excluded from the list of the Progressive aldermen. This is simply absurd. There are twelve Progressive aldermen to be elected, and if there are twelve, or even six, better men than Mr. Eccleston Gibb among the Progressives who have been named for the office, their existence has hitherto been sedulously concealed from the general public. Whoever has been left out of the progressive list, Mr. Gibb's name should appear, and this is all the more necessary if, as seems not improbable, Mr. Firth renders himself impossible to both sides, Mr. Eccleston Gibb, is the only alternative Vice-Chairman whom the Progressives can put forward.

Mr. Morley's categorical refusal to accept a single article in the eight hours programme will very possibly cost him his seat at Newcastle. It was only the other day that the Socialists who waited upon him on this question on Saturday carried three of their candidates at the School Board election; and under those circumstances they doubtless counted on the general flabbiness of politicians to squeeze Mr. Morley into some sort of acquiescence, pretended if not real, in their views. It is greatly to Mr. Morley's credit that, having counted the cost, he deliberately preferred his convictions to electoral convenience. He may lose his seat, but he will gain the respect of all honest men.

Here, however, is a chance for Mr. Morley to partly set himself right with the Socialists. They will doubtless represent his antagonism to the eight hours movement as indifference to the evil of overwork, and disregard for the paramount claims of the leisure which makes life worth living. Of course it is no such thing He opposes the eight hours movement as impracticable and premature, and he is right It will be time for Parliament to take the matter up when there is some evidence to show that the working-classes themselves are in earnest about it. But meanwhile why does not Mr. Morley minimise the chances of misrepresentation over his attitude against the Eight Hours Day by coming out with the protest, which as an old journalist he must feel within him, against the Seven Days Week?

Every now and then the most extraordinary stories get abroad in the European press, but seldom have any more extraordinary been invented than that which the *Novoe Vremya* launched yesterday. It states that "Germany and England have concluded a separate alliance, similar to that entered into between England and Italy, the object of which is the defence of the Northern seas, whereas the latter was confined to the Mediterranean." In plain English, this means, we presume, that if Germany and Russia should go to war the English fleet is to seal up the Russian ironclads in Cronstadt! It is a preposterous invention There is no alliance between England and Italy pledging us to defend the Italian coast-line, neither is there any alliance between us and Germany committing us to the defence of the German coast.

Russia supplies us with a large proportion of the foreign corn consumed in this country, and it seems as if she is trying to open another profitable branch of the food supply. Last week there arrived at Hull from one of the Russian Baltic ports a consignment of more than 3,000 chickens, which were sold at the very low price of 1*s.* 4*d.* each. They are said to have been very plump and remarkably good eating. Probably this price is not a paying one to the producer; but if so, and the trade be extended, Russian fowls will be serious competitors to those bred in this country. Hitherto the great Eastern empire has not been regarded as one especially suitable for poultry breeding.

An unusually thin Saturday Pop., an unusually attractive programme, Schubert's Octet—Miss Kate Flinn, the popular Covent Garden and Crystal Palace soprano—Lady and Sir Charles Hallé—the shilling places full, but numbers of stalls empty It was a pleasure to see the veteran clarinet player Lazarus looking as fresh as he did a quarter of a century ago: his handling of the clarinet in the bird-like accompaniment to Macfarren's clever song—admirably given by Miss Flinn—showed that he had lost none of that cunning which placed him at the head of the "wind" players of his day thirty years ago, when he went starring around with the phenomenal Bottesini. Sir Charles Hallé is another example of a veteran executant whose lissom fingers show no signs of age—his rendering of Chopin's Suite of Pieces was as delicate as Pachmann, and as expressive as Mdme. Schumann. By the way, that was a good idea of Lady Hallé's to stand up alone in the middle of her seated companions and lead Schubert's Octet in that commanding attitude—the contrast to Joachim, who now takes it easy, and leads the most august compositions leaning back in his chair and sitting cross-legged, was noticed—and Lady Hallé did not suffer by the comparison. The Monday Pop. quartet party is a little too tranquil at times in its severe calm. It might take a hint from the Heckman quartet players, who however, go to the opposite extreme.

Cambridge may claim the credit of having taught a learned Frenchman a word of his own language previously unknown to him. M. Charles Yriarte, at the "Encyclopædia Britannica" dinner, partook of a dish entitled on the menu *Attereaux à l'Encyclopédie*. Its taste he praised in a lively description of the feast contributed to the *Figaro*; but he more than hinted that the name was French of Cambridge, not of Paris. M. Ernest d'Hervilly now takes up the cudgels for the University. The proper form of the word, he admits, is *Hâtereau* (Latin *hasta*, a spear, degenerating into a spit or skewer); but as the elder Dumas, no mean authority on gastronomic matters, adopts the spelling *Attereaux*, Cambridge errs in good company. The dish, too, is of ancient and honourable repute, entitling it to figure in a solemn academic banquet.

Just two years ago we called attention to the formation of the "Anglo-Australian Society of Artists," which was founded by a number of the members of the New English Art Club, comprising Mr. David Law, Mr. Ayerst-Ingram, Mr. William Stott, Mr. Whistler, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., and others. The real idea was "Artistic Federation," the reciprocal arrangement of bringing the best of English and Australian work before the public of colony and mother country, and, so far as Australia was concerned, to turn the flank of those dealers who swamped the colonial markets with the sweepings of the English studios. The programme seems to have been carried out with good effect, for now we hear that the society, which has grown to seventy members, are engaged on a considerable venture. The most important collection, between two and three hundred works, the society have yet gathered together is being despatched to Sydney, the contributors including Mr. Frederick Leighton, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. S. J. Solomon, and Mr. Jacomb Hood. There will also be besides a representative collection of etchings, including Mr. Menpes's great drypoint. The whole will be exhibited in the National Gallery, to superintend which Mr. Ayerst-Ingram, the President, has just sailed for Sydney. There is something particularly business-like about this effort—whether it is called "federation" or "reciprocity" does not much matter—to open up a new market at the Antipodes, and it is to be hoped it will meet with the success it deserves.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHARLES H. CRAMP, OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE greatest and most successful shipbuilding firm in the United States is undoubtedly the William Cramp and Son's Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia. William Cramp, who founded the great establishment which employs between 2,000 and 3,000 men in the shipyards on the Delaware, and controls the largest dry dock in the world—the Erie Basin in South Brooklyn, New York harbour—died but a few years ago. The firm has already passed its first half century, and has sent many hundred vessels out upon the Atlantic's broad bosom. Among them are many warships and four Transatlantic liners now plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Their work recently in constructing the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, and some other new cruisers on entirely new patterns, has drawn towards them the eyes of every naval power in the world. Their latest, *Baltimore*, was launched a couple of months since with perfect success. The company have two other cruisers, the *Philadelphia* and the *Newark*, now under construction at their Richmond, Philadelphia, yards, besides a gunboat, the *Yorktown*, and three large iron steamships for coasting trade. The firm consists of several members of a very large family, at the head of whom Mr. Charles H. Cramp stands pre-eminently in the forefront of the shipbuilding business in America. A life spent in that business, an education specially adapted and devoted to it, and a close and accurate observation of foreign systems, have made the views of Mr. Cramp of considerable interest. Very recently he gave some of these to an interviewer, who asked him:

"What is the condition, Mr. Cramp, of the shipbuilding business in the United States compared with, say, fifteen or twenty years ago?"

"Twenty years ago!" he exclaimed. "Let me see, that was in 1868. Why that year marks an era in the shipbuilding of the world very nearly. If I remember aright, it was in that year that compound engines were first introduced in the large steam passenger-traffic vessels of the Northern Atlantic. Compound engines had been in use before, of course, but for some reason their employment had fallen into abeyance. In this year John Elder, I think, reintroduced them in Atlantic liners, and they began to become general. The White Star line was the first to use them, then the Cunard steamship *Parthia* was furnished with them, and a little later the National line steamship *Italy*. The first vessel built in an American yard with compound engines was the *George W. Clyde*. She was turned out of our yard at Richmond. She was followed by the four American line steam vessels the *Ohio*, *Pennsylvania*, *Indiana*, and *Illinois*. Since then our firm have introduced the triple expansion,' horizontal, and vertical engines to the American shipbuilding world. We construct no other kind now. Of the ten vessels now under construction in our yards, all are to be supplied with this class of engine. We have kept fairly well abreast with the times, and can turn out vessels equal, I firmly believe, in every respect to those of any country in the world."

"What is the principal class of vessel now being constructed, Mr. Cramp?"

"Iron-coated, iron, and steel vessels have almost entirely superseded wooden ships of all kinds; even our coastwise steamers are now built of iron. They continue to build wooden sailing vessels in the yards of the State of Maine, but they cannot any longer compete with the iron and steel ships of Great Britain. The greater number of vessels built in this country are constructed for the coasting trade, although recently the Government has given a stimulus to shipbuilding interests by contracting for a number of large naval vessels. Two are now in course of construction at San Francisco, two gun vessels are being built in New York, we have lately launched two, and have others building, and a short time ago another was launched from the navy yard at Baltimore. So that there has been quite a look-up for shipbuilders lately."

"What, then, do you think is the outlook for shipbuilding? Do you think that in competition with Great Britain the United States has a chance for supremacy?"

"It is not possible to say anything definite of the outlook. There is so much to compete with. The British Government does so much to help her private firms that they have secured not only prestige, but the trade in ships with other countries. We know we can build as well, and we do when we get the opportunity, but no foreign nation is going to give us an order merely on the strength of our word. Of course the policy of the British Government is the true Protectionist policy. They know that Great Britain's supremacy depends upon her naval supremacy, and very wisely they foster every means by which they can keep ahead of the world."

"What, then, is the future of American mercantile shipping interests?"

"Just as our Government has failed to assist our interest by a liberal distribution of naval contracts, so, strange to say, it has placed obstacles in the way of our mercantile prosperity. Our tariff laws, it is true, are all framed to admit merchandise coming in American vessels at a reduced duty, but, as though to counterbalance this advantage, commercial treaties have been made with nearly every other naval nation which render it almost absolutely useless. For instance, our laws make it necessary for all American vessels to carry a certain number of lifeboats, life rafts, lights, and other paraphernalia, which are very expensive adjuncts, but without which they are not allowed to carry passengers out of our ports. This law does not apply to ships of foreign nations, which are therefore not handicapped by these heavy additional expenses. Now the British Board of Trade has a similar law, but it applies to foreign as well as to British vessels. No vessel that fails to comply with the rules of the Board, whether she be British or foreign, is allowed to carry passengers out of British rivers or harbours. They may sail out, it is true, but they must not take any passengers. By this unevenness our passenger trade is handicapped, as are all our mercantile marine interests, by similar restrictions which apply only to our own vessels and not to foreigners. This will account for the fact that, with one exception, all the great Atlantic liners sail under foreign flags. Still I think legislation is gradually moving in the right direction, and our mercantile shipping, together with our shipbuilding interests, are steadily, though slowly improving."

A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. G. W. HAMBLETON.

AT any given moment, there are some two hundred thousand persons in this country suffering from consumption. In each year, nearly seventy thousand die from consumption. Terrible as these figures of the havoc thus wrought by consumption are, there is too much reason to fear that they are on the increase rather than the reverse. Civilization has its blessings, but it has also its curses; and amongst the latter appears to be a tendency to promote consumption. The urgent necessity of discovering, if possible, some means of checking this tendency is keenly recognized abroad. Dr. Koch's researches have led to much study on the subject in Germany; whilst in France a fund, now amounting to nearly four thousand pounds, has been established to encourage the study of a cure for consumption. In our own country there is a medical man who for the last sixteen years has devoted himself with rare single-mindedness and at his own considerable expense to the same cause. This is Dr. G. W. Hambleton, whose addresses at British Association meetings have before now been commented upon in these columns. Dr. Hambleton has a distinct theory of his own; and has recorded cases in his own practice to support it. But the theory is heretical; and as even the Inquisition was hardly more open-minded than are the pundits of the medical profession, Dr. Hambleton's heresies have received but little attention. It was in order to obtain publicity for his views that Dr. Hambleton recently called at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office, when the conversation reported below took place. We do not presume to offer any opinion on the medical question. We only say, after hearing Dr. Hambleton's exposition, that he appears to us to have a *primâ facie* case which, in the interests of suffering humanity, deserves to be carefully and impartially tested:—

HOW DR. KOCH "COOKED" HIS CONSUMPTION GERMS.

"The first thing I have to do," said Dr. Hambleton, "is to dispel such prejudice as you probably have in favour of Koch's bacillian theory. My theory is altogether opposed to it. I say that consumption is caused, not by bacilli, but by certain causes inherent in our modern civilization. Now, some medical men are quite inclined to agree with what I say under this latter head; but they cannot see their way to getting over Koch's experiments upon animals. If he inoculated them with germs, and gave them consumption thereby, did he not prove his point? But my reply is that he never proved that the consumption came from his germs at all, because he never excluded other possible causes. What he did was to get a number of rabbits and mice and guinea pigs, and to shut them closely up. He then inoculated them—by means principally of abdominal injections—with his germs. They certainly contracted consumption. But there was nothing to show that the disease came, not from the inoculation, but from the confinement."

THE BACILLAN THEORY: ANCIENT AND MODERN VERSION.

"In fact, Dr. Hambleton, what you say is that Dr. Koch in taking measures to exclude disturbing elements really included such elements?"—"Quite so. And there was this remarkable thing. Besides the mice, Dr. Koch experimented on cows. The cows were not similarly confined; you can keep a cow for purposes of observation without shutting it up in a box. But in the case of these animals, the consumption was not induced with any certainty. Under these circumstances it is not science but superstition to hold the bacillan theory as an article of faith—which reminds me of an impromptu written by Dr. Evans on hearing my paper against the bacillan theory at the Manchester British Association meeting:—

> To cure all diseases the Health-god of old
> Used a serpent-twined staff, or *bacillum*, to hold.
> But the modern physician regards us as silly
> If we doubt that diseases all spring from bacilli.
> Thus that which of old used to heal and to save
> Now by phthisis and fever conducts to the grave."

IS CONSUMPTION CATCHING?

"But is not consumption said nowadays to be 'catching'; and, if so, is not that a strong point in favour of the bacillus?" "But," replied Dr. Hambleton, "the evidence on this point is not at all conclusive. On the contrary, the weakness of such evidence is itself a great argument against the bacillus theory. For how is it, if Dr. Koch be correct, that at the consumptive hospitals consumption is not 'caught' by the doctors, or nurses, or washers? And why is it, as one of the doctors once admitted, that the out-patients do better than the in—an admission of curious interest, as you will presently see?"

THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION—AND OF CONSUMPTION.

Leaving the doctors to differ about the bacillus, we asked Dr. Hambleton to unfold his own counter theory. "My theory," he said, "is that consumption is the result of certain inducing causes in modern civilization. As civilization 'advances' consumption increases. Fifty years ago there were classes and districts which were practically free from consumption. Butchers, for instance, seldom had it; and the Highlands were exempt. But now consumption is beginning to be at home there. Why? Because the Highlands are becoming more 'civilized.' Look again at savage races. Some of the missionary records are very instructive. At one station the missionaries took the 'savages' out of their healthy life and put them into clothes. A tendency to consumption was at once developed. They dropped the clothes and the tendency disappeared. Once again: nearly every family probably remembers a case in which some member of it, suffering from consumption, went out to Africa or Australia and got better. Patients often do the same now, but the results are seldom equally satisfactory. Why? Because, though the natural conditions are the same, life even in the most distant continents has now become more civilized. I could greatly multiply instances of my point; for you will find wherever you look that consumption dogs the steps of civilization."

THE HOT-HOUSE LIFE OF MODERN TIMES.

But "civilization," is a vague term, covering many meanings; what aspect of civilization was it, we asked, that Dr. Hambleton had in view? "What I mean by civilization," he replied, "is in this connection the tendency to promote artificial conditions of life. The dominant feature in this tendency is the substitution of artificial for natural exertion. Instead of walking, we drive. Instead of carrying, we are carried. Instead of running, we go by train. Instead of hunting, we go to the salesman. Every day some new invention is discovered for saving labour—and thereby spoiling life. Indeed, the conditions of modern life are rapidly approximating to those of a cage at the Zoo, in which the animals have everything done for them. Or, to put the matter in another light, modern life is essentially life in a hot-house."

THE LAW OF DISUSE AND DISEASE.

And how, we asked, is life in a hot-house conducive to consumption? "In this way. One of Nature's laws is the law of disuse. Now consumption is, of course, disuse of the lungs—of the breathing organs; and every arrangement of modern life is such as to prevent those organs being called healthily into play. We live with closed windows and in overheated rooms. We muffle ourselves up when we go out, and we take less and less exercise. Nature is not slow to visit the consequences upon us. From disuse the way is short to disease. The lungs, not being healthily used, become a prey to disease."

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION.

"Then, if your theory is correct," we said, "the biggest and strongest men should in a sense be the most liable to consumption." "To some extent," replied Dr. Hambleton, "that is so. In the army medical statistics, for instance, you will find that the tallest men are the most consumptive. But in all considerations of this kind the law of compensation has to be remembered—the law, that is, whereby if one organ of the body fails to do its proper work the others attempt to do extra work. This law sometimes increases the evil, and sometimes diminishes it. It increases it by putting an undue strain on other organs. It diminishes it when they are able to stand as it were in the breach. For instance, some years ago the insurance companies—guided by the line of medical research which has led me to my theory of the matter—decided to take narrow chests as danger signals. But afterwards they gave this test up; for some broad-chested men got consumption, while some narrow-chested men did not. But this was because of the law of compensation. Thus, the skin, as has often been said, is a second lungs; and people with weak lungs are often saved by serviceable skins."

THE BRACING CURE.

Having thus learned Dr. Hambleton's diagnosis, we asked for his prescription. What was the practical outcome of his theory? What was the new treatment advocated? "My treatment," he replied, "is based on the two laws I have just been discussing. I attend carefully to all possible compensatory action; and I insist on conditions favourable to the full and free use of the lungs, and especially on country air and bracing life." "But is not this just the plan on which the profession generally now acts in sending consumptive patients to winter in the Alpine snows of Davos?" "Ah, but in that case what they do with one hand they undo with another; for they still make their patients coddle and muffle in Switzerland as in England. My treatment on the other hand is to secure country air, and also to secure freedom from all the causes that induce consumption in modern civilization."

WAR ON BRACES AND STAYS.

"And what are these causes, other than those which have been incidentally mentioned already?" "Braces and stays," said Dr. Hambleton, "are among them. The evil of stays is obvious. They greatly reduce the breathing power, and yet I have often had consumptive patients brought to me with them on. In the case of men tight-fitting clothes are very bad too. The modern tailor is one of the causes of consumption, by making waistcoats and coats button so tightly as to compress the chest. Braces are another curse of civilization—by suspending the weight of our clothes from the shoulder instead of fastening them in the 'savage' and natural way by a girdle round the waist. Then, besides the other unnatural conditions of modern life which I have mentioned, I attach much importance to the over-heating of our rooms. Of course any changes must be introduced gradually, but if we are to check the progress of consumption we must certainly reduce step by step the warmth of our rooms in winter, so as to make the contrast between outdoors and in less trying."

DR. HAMBLETON'S RECORD AND HIS REQUEST.

Such in brief and simple form is the outline of Dr. Hambleton's theory. But it is not a mere theory in the air. It is a theory backed by evidence. Dr. Hambleton has had consumptive patients whom he has treated on his own diagnosis and with his own remedies. That treatment has proved entirely efficacious. This is not the place for entering upon medical details; nor is it necessary to do so, for the particulars of Dr. Hambleton's cures may be found in the *Lancet* (November 26, 1887; December 8, 1888). Moreover, Dr. Hambleton is not only one who "practises" what he preaches, but he is one of the few physicians who have healed themselves. He was the son of consumptive parents, and in early manhood his lungs were diseased. It was partly in the study of his own case that he was led to the line of investigation described above. Under such circumstances that investigation surely demands the opportunity for careful and systematic testing. That is all Dr. Hambleton asks for. Our consumptive hospitals are overcrowded. Why should not some one come forward to organize a small cottage hospital in the country, where Dr. Hambleton's theory might be studied? It could do the individual sufferers no harm; it might be the means of doing immense good to the race.

FLOQUET v. BOULANGER.

ADMIRAL MAXSE writes to us from Paris under Friday's date as follows:—

I should like to enter a word of protest against the statement in your note of yesterday that M. Floquet proposed checking Cæsarism by "gagging press, prohibition of placards, &c." M. Floquet has never meditated any such stringent measures. The truth is the Government is so indulgent that it gives conspirators the utmost licence to plot for its overthrow. "We entirely repudiate the principle of liberty ourselves," said M. Louis Veuillot, the Ultramontanist, many years ago; "but we avail ourselves of it under your regime in order to suppress it under ours." It is an interesting problem as to whether any form of government can exist which concedes the utmost liberty of attack to those who endeavour to suppress it. Here is General Boulanger, who deliberately declares his intention to abolish the Presidency and Parliament, or in other words the Presidency and popular suffrage, for Parliament is merely the expression of suffrage. If a man proposed under a monarchy to abolish the Crown and Government and get up a formidable organization to carry out his purpose, it is probable that very short work would be made of his agitation; he would be very summarily treated, and we should hear very little of the violation of liberty, &c. Is a Republic entitled to protect itself? Its enemies say "No," because they want the "liberty" to kill it: but is there not a word to be said in favour of protecting an institution which guarantees "popular liberties"?

I believe myself that the French Republic will continue to hold its own, and I think so all the more after witnessing the scene in the Chamber yesterday, which was a great demonstration on behalf of the Republic. The Boulangist deputies cut a pitiful appearance; there is not one man of weight or prestige among them; and then Paul de Cassagnac as the principal spokesman of the popular reaction! Talk of the divisions among the Republicans! they are as nothing compared with the divisions among the Boulangist party, consisting of Republicans, Bonapartists, Orleanists, and Louise Michel-ites! Sunday's election must not be overrated in its importance—it was thoroughly bad I admit—but I believe it to be a mistake to suppose that the proletariat which carried it desired either to upset the Republic or to instal General Boulanger. Exasperated Radicalism was the chief factor in the result: it is absurd to suppose that when the issue is better understood Radicalism will yoke itself to the car of another Louis Napoleon.

"ANNIE KILBURN."*

MR. HOWELLS treats us in this volume to even more than his usual small beer. The chronicles of the village of Hatboro, Massachusetts—whither, as a change from his accustomed Venetian cafés and piazzas, Mr. Howells now takes us—are here set forth with great minuteness. In the small "cliques," narrow interests, and gossip of a New England village, there is of course much opportunity for Mr. Howells's clever studies of character; and in these he is so inimitable as to make us almost overlook the fact that in 300 pages or so there is scarcely an incident worth speaking of. Life at South Hatboro'—with its "old village families," its "summer boarders," its Church party and its opposition sects—is about as peddling and as narrow as anything could well be: its inhabitants are certainly of those who "think the rustic cackle of their bourg The murmur of the world." Indeed, we must confess to feeling a profound pity for Annie Kilburn, the judge's daughter, when, at thirty-one, she suddenly elects to leave her Roman friends and go back, after eleven years' absence, to this home of her childhood. She is no longer in her first youth: but oh! shade of seventeen-year-old Evelina! does that take away from a heroine's interest in these days? Besides, Evelina had not many deep thoughts or feelings to disturb her equanimity: in her "unthinking girlhood" (as Mr. Howells puts it) she had only to "go, see, and conquer." Nowadays we *must* have feelings and in these Annie Kilburn is certainly not lacking. She returns home, feeling herself idle and vapid, and longing to do something—some good—in the world. She finds Hatboro' at first disappointing; it is no easier to escape from her "tradition" here than in Rome; and even the Hatboro' "Social Union," into which, for want of a better object, she throws herself, fails to satisfy her craving. This scheme, got up by the busybodies of Hatboro', is apparently intended for their own amusement, as it has none of the qualities of "social union," but rather of "social disunion," as Mr. Peck, the disapproving minister, expresses it. This is how Mr. Brandreth, the "factotum" of the scheme, tries to interest Miss Kilburn in some theatricals that are to be got up in the cause:—

"We want it to be successful, and we want it to be distinguished; we want to make it unique. . . . Every care will be taken to have the affair unobjectionable. You see, the design is to let everybody come to the theatricals, and only those remain to the supper and dance whom we invite. That will keep out the socially objectionable element—the shoe-shop hands and the straw-shop hands." "Oh!" said Annie. "But isn't the—the Social Union for just that class?" "Yes, it's *expressly* for them, and we intend to organize a system of entertainments. . . . The object is to show them that the best people in the community have their interests at heart, and wish to get a common ground with them." "Yes," said Annie, "the object is certainly very good."

The "Social Union"—begun on these extremely liberal lines—eventually comes to grief, although Mrs. Munger, a bouncer of the Mrs. Pardiggle type, "clothed all in leather," volunteers to introduce Annie and the scheme together to the "leading village families," which gives occasion for some good scenes, quite Dickensian in character. But the main thread of the book is in the differences between Mr. Peck and his motley congregation—the prosperous New England farmers, with their narrow stolidity, the "rising" storekeepers (such as the pharisaical Mr. Gerrish, who think "Brother Peck" don't lay enough stress on the Gospel promises), and the fashionable summer boarders who dislike his unworldliness and insensibility. Miss Kilburn, still pursuing her intangible ideal, mingles with this tangled skein, takes part in the village discussions, and at last throws in her lot with Mr. Peck, recognizing the real worth of the man through his inscrutable and even repellent manner. In her lonely life she wishes to adopt the minister's little motherless girl, Idella. How she eventually succeeds in this, how Mr. Peck's sudden death (at a most opportune moment) comes in time to end the party strife, and to save a great part of the community from adjourning to the cotton mills under the force of his Quixotic example, must be left to the reader to discover.

The book contains, as we said, some very clever touches, and the people and their surroundings are drawn in such a life-like manner that we almost seem to see and hear them. When Mrs. Munger, the strong-minded, takes Annie to call on the "leading village families," we come upon scenes such as this. The proposed theatricals are being discussed, and the young gentleman who is to be "Romeo" feels great embarrassment as to the love-making. He has asked a young lady to take the part of Juliet:—

"It's a question that always comes up in amateur theatricals," said Mr. Brandreth, with reluctance, "and it always will; and of course it's particularly embarrassing in 'Romeo and Juliet.' If they don't show any affection—it's very awkward and stiff; and if——" "I never approved of these liberties on the stage," said Mrs. Brandreth (his mother). "I tell Percy that it's my principal objection to it. I can't make it seem nice. But he says that it's essential to the effect. Now, *I* say that they might just incline their heads toward each other without *actually*—you know. But Percy is afraid that it won't do, especially in the parting scene on the balcony—so passionate, you know—it won't do simply to——. They must *act* like lovers. And it's such a great point to get Miss Sue Northwick to take the part that he mustn't risk losing her by anything that might seem——"

"Yes," said Mrs. Munger, with deep concern. Mr. Brandreth looked very unhappy. "It's an embarrassing point."

Annie Kilburn herself, the heroine, is somewhat of a "femme incomprise," with aims and yearnings towards something beyond "the trivial round, the common task." She is terribly introspective—too much so, indeed, for her happiness; and she has the charming inconsequence peculiar to all Mr. Howells's women. But she is a living creation, and commands our sympathies all through the book.

* "Annie Kilburn. A Novel." By William D. Howells. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

"A HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY."

"A History of Political Economy." By John Kells Ingram, LL.D. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1888.) In this volume, for the most part a reprint from an article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the author divides the history of economic inquiry into three main periods—the ancient, mediæval, and modern, gives an analysis of the growth of the science, and proceeds to inspect and formulate the doctrines of the chief exponents and critics of each period. The third modern phase, the system of natural liberty, claims special attention; the views of the French school of thinkers who before Adam Smith formulated the doctrine of the "physiocrats" (a name due to De Quesnay, 1604 to 1674) being given in much detail. They claimed for the individual liberty in accordance with the laws of nature, which they conceived as universally beneficent. The good elements in this system were incorporated later in the teaching of Adam Smith, whose published works are next considered, following Hume and Sir James Stewart. But the great mechanical discoveries between 1760 and 1770 (for example, the connection of towns by canals, Watt's condensing steam engine, the discoveries of Wedgwood, Hargreaves, Arkwright) changed the aspect of commerce, and opened the way to socialism and the "social question," in connection with which the name of Malthus meets us. After noticing his theories, and the works in which he put them forth, Mr. Ingram examines Ricardo's theory of rent at some length, and its development in the writings of J. S. Mill, whom he considers, after examination of his "Elements of Political Economy," and of the critics who opposed it, to have remained in method at least a member of the old school, rather than of the new or "historical" one to which the future belongs. After a description of the progress of economic science in France, America, Italy, Germany (especially the works of Roscher, Hildebrand, and Knies), the views of Cavines and Bagehot are noticed. A tribute to Mr. W. S. Jevons completes the connection with our own day. In a few pages of conclusion the author expresses his opinion that the science of political economy as an element of sociology still awaits development, and that the systematic organization of industrial energy is still to be desired. From this brief account of a few only of the writers cited by Mr. Ingram it will be seen how wide is the scope of this volume and how universal the questions with which it deals. The style is rather involved in places, and the effort to condense so much into small space tends to obscurity. The introductory chapter might have been fuller, and a more comprehensive index would render the book more available for reference. The index given consists only of a list of names and not of subjects.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUDWORTH, WILLIAM. "Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp." (Sampson Low.)
[Sharp was a Yorkshire astronomer and mathematician of note, who became an assistant of Flamsteed. This biography is written from materials never before used, and includes memorials of the Sharp family and associated families. Pp. xvi., 342, beautifully printed and bound. Price 26*s.*]

JONES, the Rev. HARRY. "Holiday Papers." (Smith, Elder and Co.)
[A second series of miscellaneous essays. Pp. viii., 367.]

MURRAY, JAMES HENRY. "Routledge's Sixpenny Illustrated Dictionary." (Routledge and Sons.)
[A useful little compilation, neat in size and binding. The definitions are concise and to the point. The derivations of the words, however, are not indicated. Pp. 238, cloth. Price 6*d.*]

STOPES, C. "The Bacon-Shakspere Question Answered." (Trübner and Co.)
[A second edition revised and enlarged. Pp. xiv., 266, cloth. Price 6*s.*]

"THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS." (Routledge and Sons.)
[A delightful edition of the "First Series," forming a volume of Routledge's Pocket Library. Pp. xiii., 382, cloth. Seven illustrations by George Cruikshank. Price 1*s.*]

"THE NUN OF KENMARE." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[An autobiography of Sister Cusack, with portrait. Pp. xx., 556, cloth. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*]

We have also received the following books:—
"Snatched from Death." By Alfred J. Glasspool. (Partridge.) "Alma." By Gay Waters. (Chicago: T. S. Denison), and "Musical Anecdotes." (George Gill and Sons.)

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Stage Stalls, 3s.; First Circle, 3s.; Grand Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6d. Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS, Musical Director. Theatre brilliantly illuminated by the Wenham Gas Lamp Company with Clusters and Standard Wenham Gas Electroliers.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.

TWICE DAILY, the BALDWIN PONY'S DESCENT with the PARACHUTE at HENGLER'S.

PARACHUTE DESCENT by the BALDWIN PONY at HENGLER'S, COVENT GARDEN, TWICE DAILY.

THE BALDWIN PONY at HENGLER'S, COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, TWICE DAILY.

BEAR on HORSEBACK and FIGHT with MASTIFF.
Roars of Laughter.
Greatest Novelty in the World.
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PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—EACH EVENING, at 7.45, for Six nights only, HAMLET. Enthusiastic reception of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Miss EASTLAKE, and company. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. Doors open 7.15. Free list suspended.

LADY OF LYONS.—TWO SPECIAL MATINÉES—Claude Melnotte, Mr. Wilson Barrett; Pauline, Miss Eastlake, WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 6, and SATURDAY NEXT, February 9, at 2.30 precisely each day. Tuesday, February 12, production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES. Box-office now open for GOOD OLD TIMES.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

"PICKWICK," Dramatic Cantata, written by F. C. BURNAND and composed by EDWARD SOLOMON. Characters by Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Rutland Barrington, and Miss Lottie Venne. MATINÉES commencing TO-DAY, Feb. 4, at 3.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. J. S. CLARKE. Manager, Mr. W. DUCK. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 6, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Wyndham, will be produced the Farcical Comedy entitled THE BALLOON, by J. H. Darnley and G. Manville Fenn. To be preceded, at 8, by F. W. Broughton's Comedietta, RUTH'S ROMANCE. Box-office now open. Prices: Private boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; upper boxes (reserved), 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

NIAGARA IN LONDON — COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s.—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

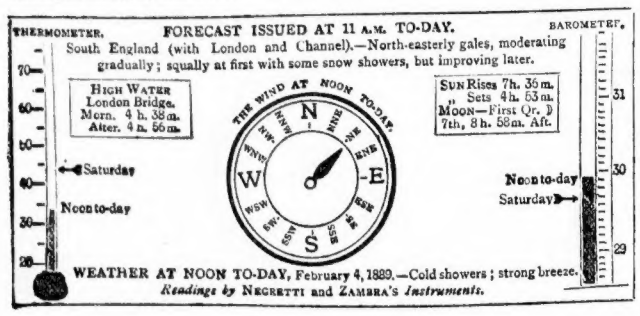
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Lettsomian Lecture, Medical Society, Chandos-street, 8.
"Society in the Early Centuries," by Archdeacon Farrar, London Institution, 5.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to Injured," by Mr. J. Gay, Richmond Lodge, Putney, 3.30.
Recital of "Tristan and Isolde" (Act III.), under the direction of Mr. Carl Armbruster, Portman Rooms, 2.30.
St. James's Hall—Popular Concert, 8.
Modern European History, by Mr. S. Rawson Gardiner (University Extension)—Chelsea Town Hall, 3.
Performance of "Pinafore" by the Children of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, 6.30.
"Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan Literature," by J. Churton Collins, Gresham College, 8.
"Corn Returns," by Mr. C. S. Read, Farmers' Club, Salisbury-square, 4.
Institution of Engineers, Westminster Town Hall—Inaugural Address by Mr. Jonathan R. Baillie, 7.30
"Some Industrial Applications of Oxygen," by Dr. T. Z. Thorne, Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, 8.
"The Factors of Evolution in Language," by Mr. J. J. Murphy, Victoria Institute, 8.
Dr. Parker's Talks to Working Men, "Social Blunders," 1.15.
Company Meetings: London and Pretoria Land and Mining Syndicate (Limited), Winchester House, 2; St. Louis Park Mills (Limited), Winchester House, 3; British Borneo Trading, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; Ocean Marine Insurance, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; London Pretoria, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Improved Industrial Dwellings, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Land Mortgage of America, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.30.
English Church History, by Mr. Nye, Clapham Hall, 8.
Mansion House—Banquet to the Court of Aldermen, 7.
Church of England Y.M.C.A.—16, St. Bride-street, 7.
Stock Exchange Glee Club—Masons' Hall Tavern, 7.30.
Cripplegate Pension Society—Concert at the City of London College, 8.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Musical "Pleasant Evening," 8.
Vocal Physiology, by Mr. J. Richardson, Exeter Hall, 7.30.
Evolution in Language, by Mr. J. J. Murphy, Victoria Institute, Adelphi-terrace, 8.
Prize Distribution at St. John's-square Wesleyan School, Clerkenwell, 8.
St. James's and Soho Working Men's Club Supper, Gerrard-street, 8.30.
Agricultural Training Homes Conference, City of London Union, Bartholomew-close, 3.
Women's Total Abstinence Meeting, St. Pancras Vestry Hall, 8.

TO-MORROW.

"The Manufacture of Sèvres Porcelain," by Mr. E. Garnier, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"Before and after Darwin," by Professor G. J. Romanes, Royal Institution, 3.
Central Chamber of Agriculture, Society of Arts, 11.
Discussion on Mr. R. Wilson's Paper on "The Steep Incline on Puerto Cabello Railway," Institute of Civil Engineers, 8.
Pathological Society, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., 8.30.



AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.
H. R. Walker, Toronto.
Miss O'Rourke, New York.
Miss Russell, New York.
C. S. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.
Benjamin F. Robinson, New York.

LANGHAM HOTEL.
Mrs A. W. Harvey, Newfoundland.
Sir C. Harvey, Paris.
José de Perignat, Madrid.
Mr. and Mrs. Miller, New York.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PROFESSOR'S WIFE.

Early on Saturday morning, Mrs. Mary Quinn, wife of Professor Quinn, of St. Mall's College, Longford, was found dead in bed at her residence, in Merrion-avenue, Blackrock, near Dublin, having cut her throat with a table knife. The poor lady had since Christmas exhibited much distress of mind.

REPORTED ACQUITTAL OF MR. CRAWFORD.

The Bombay Government has abstained from making public the decision of the Crawford Commission. A telegram just received from Bombay, however, states that a general belief exists—derived, apparently, from credible and authentic sources—that Mr. Crawford has been acquitted.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND THE "BISMARCK" ARTICLE.

We are informed that the anonymous article in the *Contemporary Review*, which has occasioned so much sensation at home and abroad, was neither inspired nor authorized in any way by the Empress Frederick, who is extremely distressed and amazed at its appearance.

We have received the following letters on the subject:—

Sir,—May I call your attention to one point which seems to have escaped notice in the discussions about the authorship of the article in the *Contemporary*? The late Emperor's name is spelt without a *k* in that article. This circumstance seems to point to an English origin, for no German (such as Count Seckendorf, who has been suggested) would have adopted this spelling. But it also throws doubt on a theory to which Mr. Archibald Forbes among others attaches such confidence—the theory that it is written by Sir Morell Mackenzie. The title of Sir Morell's book is "The Fatal Illness of Frederick (*sic*) the Noble." An autograph letter from the Emperor himself, a copy of which is contained in the book (page 143), bears the signature of Frederick, I.R.; and in the only passages (pages 123, 124, 157, 158, 177, 178, 179, 188) where I can find the Emperor mentioned by name the same spelling is employed.—I am, Sir, &c.,
C. T. KNAUS.
Trinity College, Oxford, February 2, 1889.

Sir,—An evening contemporary of yours has insinuated, and Mr. Archibald Forbes has openly stated, that there is internal evidence that the recent article on the "Bismarck Dynasty" in the *Contemporary Review* is the work of Sir Morell Mackenzie. Both writers ground this assertion mainly on a sentence in which the iniury done by the German surgeon to the late Emperor is referred to. I wish to call your attention to the fact that in his published writings during the last twenty years Sir Morell invariably spells the word *canula* with a single "n," whilst the writer in the *Contemporary* spells it "cannula," using two "n's." As Sir Morell is well known to be an extremely careful writer, and very particular, I might almost say pedantic, in his use of terms, both as regards diseases and instruments, I feel sure that if he had employed the word *canula* he would not have spelled it with two "n's." I ought to mention that the question whether this word should be spelled with one "n" or with two has been frequently discussed, and though etymologically, I believe, the two "n's are correct, I have heard that Sir Morell Mackenzie considers that custom has so thoroughly established the use of the single "n" that it is affectation to use the two letters. The fact that the writer of the article used the words "germ" and "spores" can scarcely be considered evidence of a physician's writing, as these terms are so commonly used by all literary men.—I am, your obedient servant,
F.R.C.S.

INDIGNANT IRELAND.

PROTESTS AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN'S TREATMENT.

MEMORIAL FROM THE IRISH BISHOPS.

Yesterday seems to have been very excited and stormy in Ireland. A mass meeting was held in Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and addressed by half-a-dozen M.P.'s, who protested in the strongest possible manner against the attempted assassination of William O'Brien. Meetings were also held in Belfast, Limerick, Queenstown, and Sligo, at all of which the strongest resolutions were passed with immense enthusiasm, denouncing Mr. Balfour as guilty of illegal, wanton, indecent, and inhuman violence and cruelty.

A meeting would have been held at Ennis, but the stipendiary magistrate, with a force of police, suppressed the meeting and dispersed the people.

Demonstrations are also reported to have been held at Birr, Maryborough, Macroom, Dungannon (where Mr. Reynolds, M.P., spoke), Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Carrick-on-Shannon, Kanturk (Mr. Flynn, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P., being among the speakers), Cork, Clonmel, Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, Skibbereen, Mallow, Castlemartyr, Midleton, and Kilrush.

The four Irish Archbishops and the majority of Bishops have signed the following protest:—"We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, feel imperatively called upon to join in solemn protest against the inhuman indignities inflicted upon Mr. William O'Brien in Clonmel gaol, to the manifest danger of his life and the peril of the public peace. In the interests alike of humanity and order we deem it our duty to declare that the Government should not suffer a moment to be lost in securing the discontinuance of the maltreatment which is being inflicted in their name and on their behalf, which is shocking to the adherents of political parties, and opposed to the usages of civilization."

The temper of the meetings may be inferred from Mr. Healy's remark in Phœnix Park, when he said that instead of speaking that day he wished that he could lead them as armed men to clear out the entire gang of lily-souled assassins, and by the peroration of Lord Mayor Sexton's speech, when he referred as follows to the protest that was raised by the meeting: "It would be heard by millions of generous hearts in England; it would be taken up and repeated until it struck a chill to the cowardly hearts of the craven gang that tried by the device of the assassin to rid themselves of the loved and gifted and gallant man whom they dared not meet in open fight." (Prolonged cheers.)

A committee of national protest has been formed in London, with Mr. Bunting and Mr. Henry Holliday as secretary and treasurer respectively. It is proposed to hold a national convention in St. James's Hall to protest against the torture of political prisoners. Among those who have intimated their intention of supporting this protest are the following—Mr. Rigby, Q.C.; Mr. Spence Watson, of Newcastle; Mr. Robert Holt, of Liverpool; Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Guinness Rogers, Dr. Clifford, and Mr. Frederic Harrison.

The council of the National Liberal Federation will meet on Wednesday, and consider the circumstances of Mr. O'Brien's case.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union has been summoned to consider what steps should be taken to protest emphatically against the cruelty with which Irish political prisoners are being treated by the Government.

Several other organizations are also stirring; and similar action is likely to be taken throughout the country.

A proposal is also under consideration for a monster petition to the Queen asking her to dissolve Parliament.

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day says the members of the Irish National League at Rochester propose to hold an indignation meeting to protest against the treatment of Mr. O'Brien. They have resolved to send him immediately the sum of one hundred dollars.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CONDITION.

Mr. W. O'Brien remained in bed in Clonmel Prison, declining to put on the prison clothes which he has cast off. Several Parnellite magistrates visited him on Saturday, and endeavoured to obtain a modification of his prison treatment. The medical officer of the prison consented to a request to call in consultation another local doctor; but the person selected refused to act.

From Clonmel it is telegraphed that Dr. Hewetson, the gaol surgeon, has given an undertaking that he would not consent to any further attempt to force the prison clothes on Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P., and Mr. Jaspar Tulley, editor of the *Roscommon Herald*, were each sentenced at Strokestown, county Roscommon, on Saturday to four months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act. Notice of appeal being given, the defendants were admitted to bail.

The singular story that Mr. Balfour got out of bed to receive the Lord Mayor of Dublin's messenger on Saturday morning and addressed him as a "cur," has been elucidated by Mr. Fisher, M.P., Mr. Balfour's secretary, who has explained that it was he who met the messenger, and being irritated at being disturbed so early in the morning, called him a rascal.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton) has resented the receipt of cards of invitation to the coming Levée and Drawing Room at Dublin Castle.

MR. SPURGEON.

At both services at the Metropolitan Tabernacle yesterday a letter was read from Mr. Spurgeon to his congregation, in which the reverend gentleman stated that he had been in a position of great perplexity. His own wish was to get home at the earliest moment possible, and yet he was constrained to remain some time longer in his present place of sojourn. He thought it wise to prolong his stay for another week, and to be with his people on Sunday, the 24th.

MR. BLAINE TO BE PREMIER.

A statement comes from Chicago to the effect that Mr. James G. Blaine will be the Premier of the Harrison administration.

FEARFUL DISASTER OFF DOVER.

TWO VESSELS COLLIDE AND SINK.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

A Dover correspondent telegraphs:—A fearful disaster occurred in the Channel about eight o'clock last night. The steamer *Nereia*, of Newcastle ran into the Scotch full-rigged ship *Killochin*, both vessels sinking. Twenty-four persons were drowned. The survivors landed here this morning, much exhausted.

A later telegram says:—The vessels in collision were the ship *Killochan*, of Greenock, and the steamer *Nereid*, of Newcastle. The scene was a heart-rending one for those who witnessed it, these being the captain and crew of the London brig *Red Rose*, but for whose timely aid the crews of both vessels must have been drowned. The *Red Rose* was following one of the vessels up Channel, in hope of being engaged to tow her to London. About eight o'clock they were off Dungeness, when those on board the brig noticed that the steamer was approaching dangerously near the *Killochan*, and that a collision was inevitable. The brig put on all possible speed, but before she could get near the vessels they had collided, and both at once began to sink. Both vessels went down in a very short time, so that the crews had not time to lower their boats. The cries of the men in the water were described as terrible. It was a clear night, but there was a strong north-west wind, with occasionally a fall of sleet and snow, and the water was bitterly cold. Unfortunately, the tug had only one small boat, but with this the crew performed wonders. The boat was speedily got out with a couple of men in her, and succeeded in saving nine persons, all of whom were more or less exhausted. One man was insensible, and was either dead or died as soon as he was taken on board. Some of the others required extreme care, and medical assistance was obtained immediately on the tug's arrival at Dover. After waiting on the spot for an hour to see whether any more bodies could be recovered, the tug proceeded to Dover, and arrived about one o'clock this morning. Altogether, twenty-four persons of the crews of the two vessels are drowned including the captain of the *Killochan*.

The *Killochan* was a full rigged iron ship of 1,233 tons burden. She was built in 1874 by Messrs. A. M. Millan and Sons at Dumbarton, and her owners are Messrs. J. Kerr and Co., of Greenock. The screw steamer *Nereid* was also an iron vessel of 612 tons register. She was built by Messrs. W. Doxford and Co., of Sunderland, in 1873, and was owned by Messrs. Kirby and Gillies, of Newcastle.

FATHER MCFADDEN ARRESTED AS HE LEAVES HIS CHAPEL.

AN IRISH POLICE-INSPECTOR KILLED.

While endeavouring to arrest Father McFadden at Gweedore yesterday District-Inspector Martin, of the Irish Constabulary, was so severely injured by a mob that he died in the course of the afternoon. The rev. gentleman was subsequently taken into custody.

The Rev. J. McFadden had been arrested at the conclusion of the ordinary service in the chapel. In his address to the people after mass Father McFadden had exhorted them to be quiet and peaceable under any circumstances that might arise. When the congregation left the chapel a body of police, under District-Inspector Martin, of Ballyshannon, was posted by the chapel door. The people stood by to see what would happen. As soon as Father McFadden made his appearance the police moved forward to arrest him. Simultaneously the people made a move to save the priest from being captured, and during a melée between them and the constables the priest escaped from the crowd and ran towards his house. He was, however, followed by the police, and just as he was mounting the steps to his house door, Inspector Martin caught him by the coat. Seeing this the people at once hurled stones at the officer, and one of these missiles struck him on the back of the head. He fell insensible down the steps, his face being crushed as he reached the ground. He did not recover consciousness, and died about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was attended by Dr. McFadden, of Gweedore, who happened to be returning from divine aervice at the time. Four constables were more or less seriously injured. Father McFadden was arrested before he entered his house, and taken to the police barracks at Gweedore.

A later account says:—Mr. Martin and the constables followed, and the crowd, armed with sticks and stones, closed in upon them. Mr. Martin was felled to the ground with a large stick, and the four constables were more or less seriously wounded. There were fifty constables under Inspector Lennon on the high road near by, but they were unable to reach the spot in time to prevent Mr. Martin receiving fatal injury. Father McFadden, seeing the serious outcome of the attack, surrendered himself, and the crowd, on learning that Mr. Martin was dying, quietly dispersed.

The locality is very quiet this morning.

Father McFadden arrived in Derry at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and was conveyed to the county gaol under a strong escort of mounted police. There were large crowds in the street, but no cheering. The rev. gentleman looked pale.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

WILL MR. MUTTLEBURY ROW?

An occasional correspondent at Cambridge informs us that the reasons for Mr. Muttlebury's absence from the boat are far more serious than are generally imagined. The president has seriously strained the sinews of his thigh, and can hardly walk. The accident which was the cause of the unfortunate disablement occurred in a flat race, in which Mr. Muttlebury while running at top speed dropped like a stone, and fell very heavily. That our correspondent learns on most reliable authority, and in spite of statements to the contrary, that there is hardly any possibility of Mr. Muttlebury's being able to row this year, and that there is no great probability of his even appearing at Henley regatta.

THE MUSWELL-HILL BURGLARY.

Mr. George Atkin, being still too ill to appear, the three Muswell-hill burglary prisoners were further remanded this morning.

MR. W. JOHNSON AND THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. W. Johnson, builder, of Belle Veu-road, Wandsworth-common, writes:—In your issue of Friday I notice my name crops up in the report of the proceedings of the School Board for London with reference to the non-acceptance of a tender of mine for additions to school, Morning-lane. May I be allowed to state that I withdrew such tender nearly a fortnght ago. I will not go into the matter of the dispute between the board and myself, especially as I have an action pending for libel against one of the members, but I must most emphatically deny the insinuation made that I am or ever have been a sweater in any sense of the word.

FURTHER REVOLUTIONS IN UGANDA.

Letters (says a Reuter's telegram) have arrived at Zanzibar from Mr. Mackay, the English missionary, dated from Usambiro, November 26. A further revolution has occurred in Uganda. Kiwina, who was made king by the Arabs, has been deposed, and a younger brother of his set on the throne in his place. Before his deposition Kiwina killed with his own hand two Arabs, who were the principal instigators of the expulsion of the English missionaries. Uganda is described as being in a state of civil war.

According to the *Standard* correspondent at Zanzibar, Kawewa, the new Sultan of Uganda, has been deposed. Under his successor, Kalema, Arab influence is predominant.

Colonel Euan Smith, the British Consul-General at Zanzibar, is strenuously endeavouring to rescue the English missionaries at Mpwapwa, and has made arrangements which are calculated to ensure success. Several Germans are leaving for Lamu.

The Savage Club takes possession of new premises in Adelphi-terrace on Lady-day.

More first-class passenger steamers will be in the Atlantic trade this year than ever. Already at New York 80,000 persons have booked their berths.

It is said that Lord Dufferin designed to go to Naples to see his old friend and leader, but that the Prime Minister interdicted the visit.

The first performance of "Pickwick" at the Comedy Theatre, which was to have taken place to-day, is unavoidably postponed till Thursday next.

The Naga expedition has returned to British territory, having succeeded in taking certain villages and punishing the hostile chiefs.

The agitation against the opium traffic is about to be renewed by the Society of Friends. A representative meeting has just appointed a committee to bring the subject before other Churches.

Mr. George Babbington, the London representative of the *Manchester Courier*, has been elected president of the press club for the ensuing year.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH.

SUICIDE OF A BARONESS AT MEYERLING.

THE SCENE IN THE MORTUARY CHAMBER.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed late last night:—A great sensation has been caused here by the death of a beautiful young lady, a Baroness. Although the event occurred during Tuesday night (the night of the Crown Prince's death), it was not known until to-day. The young victim took poison, but not in her father's house, nor in Vienna, but at Meyerling, where the Crown Prince committed suicide. The two acts seem to have been almost simultaneous.

One story (says the Berlin correspondent of the same paper) is that the Crown Prince was deeply in love with a young unmarried lady of the aristocracy and that his love was returned, that stormy scenes ensued between the Crown Prince and his parents, and also an interview between the Prince and two relations of the lady, and that he considered death as the only way of escape consistent with honour.

THE LYING IN STATE.

Since eight o'clock this morning (the hour at which the Court Chapel where the Crown Prince's remains are lying in State was opened to the public) the streets leading to the sacred edifice have been thronged by a constant stream of people who maintain a most orderly demeanour. Among the numerous floral offerings which have arrived to be placed upon the coffin are wreaths from Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice.

ON THE WAY TO THE DEATH CHAMBER.

The *Times* correspondent was among those who had the melancholy privilege of admission. He writes:—I went soon after eleven, and the small party which I had joined, entering at a door usually opened only for great Court festivities, were conducted up the deserted grand staircase and through long suites of splendid empty rooms to the late Prince's apartments. We reached the Prince's dining-room, and there sat an officer at a small table in a window embrasure taking down the names of visitors. A great number of wreaths were lying on the floor here, with streamers of different colours bearing inscriptions in gilt letters. But the next chamber, the Prince's drawing-room, was literally carpeted with wreaths and bouquets. The most noticeable thing in this room was a life-size portrait, standing on an easel, of the Empress Elisabeth, in ball dress, a beautiful picture of a lovely woman. A few steps more and we stood in the Crown Prince's study, facing his corpse.

WITH THE DEAD PRINCE.

The Crown Prince lay in a deep black coffin, with gilt ornaments. He was wearing the white coat and red trousers of an Austrian Lieutenant-Field-Marshal, round his neck hung the red riband and gold pendant of the Golden Fleece, and on his breast was the star of the Order of St. Stephen, with its green and red cordon. To those who knew the Prince before he had shaved off his beard his face seemed wondrously changed, that is, smaller, and, one might almost say, fiercer, for the moustache, instead of lying smooth on the lip, had been combed out into two bristling bushes, in Hungarian fashion. A black riband had been tied round the head and the chin to keep the mouth closed. A lock of hair had been brought over the brow, to conceal a wound in the right temple, and the overhanging branch of a palm tree, which had been cleverly arranged so as to touch the forehead, ministered to the same kindly purpose.

"DO NOT DISTURB HIM."

Two large tapers, set in enormous silver candlesticks, burnt on either side of the coffin, and at the foot a surpliced priest was kneeling on a footstool praying. An elderly nun, in a black robe and white cap, walked softly about like a nurse in the room of a sick child, and glanced wistfully at visitors with a look that seemed to say, "Do not disturb him." It was infinitely pitiful. The young Prince lay motionless, and yet with an expression so different from the placidity of rest. Undeniably there was a look of pain and trouble on the features, and all this again recalled the sick room rather than the grave. Among the many wreaths round the Prince's coffin one of the most conspicuous was from his old nurse, the streamers of which bore the words, "From your dear Vovo." A white wreath from the Prince and Princess of Wales was deposited during the morning by General Keith Fraser, the British Military Attaché.

MORE OF THE PRINCE'S SINGULAR SAYINGS.

Count Stephen Karolyi, who after two days' sojourn in Vienna has returned to Pesth, has, says the *Daily News* correspondent, given the following interesting particulars of the Crown Prince's last days. He says:—There are many persons to whom the Crown Prince has in the course of the last month made remarks such as these: "I shall not live long." "Mark what I say, my life will be brief." "Oh, I shall be dead long before that happens." In one case, when the conversation had turned on death and the fear of it, he said, "There is nothing fearful in death, but dying is horrible." Many persons now recollect that he spoke words in which he tried to make good some bad impression that might have been produced. Early in the autumn Count Karolyi was asked by the Crown Prince to order a life-size portrait of himself in his uniform of General from the Hungarian painter Jules Benczur. It was finished about the middle of December, and was completely to his liking. On Christmas Eve the portrait was sent to Count Karolyi's house with a note containing these words: "As you sometimes gaze upon this picture remember your faithful Rudolph."

A SINGULAR SUGGESTION.

The London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* writes:—To-day intelligence tending to confirm the view I mentioned yesterday as being held in some quarters in regard to the reason for Prince Rudolph's suicide has arrived in London from Vienna. There is but little doubt that Prince Rudolph destroyed himself in order to spite his wife. By his death, all her prospects are ruined. She can never be Empress, nor can she ever be the mother of Kings. The act was the act of a madman all the same; but it was not the act of a man urged on by an unintelligent impulse. I have no wish to dwell unduly on this painful subject, but it is felt that even the frank publication of the facts of the Prince's death leaves a good deal to be explained.

A TRAIN KNOCKS OVER A BRIDGE.

15 KILLED—50 INJURED.

SHOCKING SCENES AT THE WRECK.

A terrible railway accident, attended by very serious loss of life, occurred on Saturday morning on the line between Brussels and Luxemburg, close to a small station called Gronendael, about fifteen minutes' run from Brussels. The train which left Brussels for Namur at half-past nine o'clock ran off the rails, and dashed itself with terrific violence against the pillar of a foot-bridge which there crosses the line, oversetting the pillar and bringing down the bridge on to the top of the fore-part of the train.

The wreck was appalling. The violence of the shock caused the engine tender, luggage-van, and the four first carriages to rebound. They were literally smashed to atoms. Even the iron framework of the doors was bent and twisted in such a manner that the survivors were obliged to escape as they could by the windows.

The train was, as usual on Sundays, crowded, and the ground was strewn with dead and dying. Men and women who in the first shock thought they had escaped found, upon trying to escape, that they were more or less imprisoned in the wreck, and added their cries to the groans of the dying. Many of them had had their legs and feet cut off. The engine driver's body lay headless. One young man who escaped saw his affianced bride killed by his side. An officer of the Marine was among the killed. Among the wounded in the hospitals is a charming little girl five years of age, who was so mutilated that it has been impossible to identify her. She is not expected to live many hours, all she does is to cry, "Papa!" "Mamma!" No fewer than fourteen persons were taken out dead from the wreckage of the carriages, and as many as fifty injured, several of them mortally.

Dr. Hauben, who was travelling by the train, jumped from his carriage at the first shock. Upon reaching the ground and finding himself uninjured he commenced to dance with joy, among the mass of injured persons round him. The moment of temporary folly soon passed, however, and he immediately set about doing his best to alleviate the sufferings of his unfortunate travelling companions.

Other persons more or less injured rushed frantically through the Forest of Soignies, and some of them reached Brussels with their clothes in tatters and their hair dishevelled.

Help came at once from the officials and people in the neighbourhood of Gronendael, and as soon as the news of the catastrophe reached Brussels a relief train with a number of doctors and persons in authority was despatched to the scene. At the Hospital of St. Jean alone eight amputations were made. Almost all the sufferers are injured in the legs.

Great masses of masonry from the bridge obstruct the line, and it is thought possible that it will be necessary to have recourse to dynamite in order to clear away the debris.

SEVERE GALES AND SNOWSTORMS.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

The gales which prevailed off the west coast since Friday have resulted in several shipwrecks and in loss of life. As already reported, the steamer *Lymington*, of London, went ashore near Ilfracombe, and it is believed that all the crew perished. The Glasgow steamer *Roseneath* was lost off Portpatrick, and the mate, his wife, and five seamen were drowned. The crew of a schooner were rescued by the Thurso lifeboat.

During a service at the Salvation Army barracks at Derby last evening, the gale, which had raged hard during the day, blew the roof off. The roof fell on the people within the barracks, who numbered about 200 persons. The place then caught fire, and a terrible scene ensued. A boy about fourteen years of age, who has not yet been identified, was brought out dead, and many others were injured, some, it is feared, fatally. It is said that another body is still in the débris, but the police had not recovered it up to midnight.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A very heavy gale has prevailed all night at Monmouth. A Sandgate telegram states that a large dandy stranded on Dymchurch Sand during the night It is supposed that she ran aground in a snow squall. There is now a strong north-east wind blowing.

During the gale at Sunderland to-day, the roof of a house fell in, and covered a man who was sleeping in bed, seriously injuring him.

A SCHOOLGIRL KILLED.

A terrible gale has been blowing all night at Bolton. A schoolgirl named Austin died this morning at Bolton from injuries she recieved through the coping stone being blown off a chimney of Holy Trinity Schools. As she was leaving the building a stone fell on her head, causing concussion of the brain. Another girl was injured, but is likely to recover.

A CHURCH SPIRE BLOWN DOWN.

At Pudsley, Yorkshire, last evening, a part of the tall spire of the Congregational Church, was dislodged by a furious storm, and fell with a tremendous crash through the roof into the midst of the congregation. The service was at once stopped and a rush was made for the doors, but no one was hurt. A cottage was also partly blown down at Pudsey, the family being rendered homeless. Numerous other casualties are reported.

PART OF A CHURCH WRECKED.

During a violent gale at Bolton yesterday, part of the Church of the Holy Infant, Astley Bridge, was blown down, causing the greatest consternation, but fortunately injuring no one. About half of one side of the church was wrecked, and the structure is in a dangerous condition. A woman who was near the altar at the time had a narrow escape. The service could not be held in Farnworth Wesleyan Chapel yesterday owing to the dangerous state of the roof.

SERIOUS COLLISION NEAR NORTHALLERTON.

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

On Saturday night a collision took place between two goods trains at the Brompton station, two miles from Northallerton, on the North Eastern Railway. It seems that a goods train was on its way to West Hartlepool from Leeds, being driven by Robert Graham, of West Hartlepool. It is stated that the signal lights at Brompton were against Graham, and that he, not observing them, allowed his engine to dash into the middle of an empty goods train going from Leeds to Hartlepool. The latter was meanwhile being shunted on to the down line, from which it had been taken a short time previously, to allow the express from Liverpool to Newcastle to pass. The train from Hartlepool dashed into the middle of the other goods train, and, in fact, ran right through it, doing great damage to the rolling stock as well as to the line. No fewer than twenty waggons were completely wrecked. Several vehicles were thrown down an embankment. The permanent way was torn up for 200 yards. The fireman of the train from Hartlepool had a miraculous escape from death. Immediately before the accident took place he had gone out to the front of the engine to light a lamp which had gone out, and when the collision occurred he was pitched into one of the waggons of the other train. Strange to say, he escaped with a broken arm and a broken leg. His mate Graham escaped without injury.

DESTRUCTION OF A TANNERY.

About half-past two this morning a fire was discovered at the Monmouth tannery, owned by Mr. W. Stephens. The engine house, two large bark houses, and other buildings of the tannery were totally destroyed. It is stated that a fire had been left banked up under the boiler since Saturday, and it is supposed that the high winds blew the flames out and so caused the outbreak.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF AN ENTOMBED MINER.

On Saturday morning a miner, named James Lishman, residing at Dalton-in-Furness, was employed in the Park Iron Works, Barrow, when a portion of the workings fell and completely buried him. A rescue party at once set to work to liberate him, with but little hope of getting him out alive. After working for about eight hours, however, they came across him, and found him but slightly injured.

THE UNVEILING OF THE BARNES STATUE.

To-day the statue erected in honour of William Barnes, the Dorset poet and philologist, is to be unveiled at Dorchester by the Bishop of Salisbury. The figure, which is of bronze, is the work of Mr. Roscoe Mullins, and measures a little above life size. It stands on a pedestal of Portland stone, bearing a tablet on which is inscribed a couplet from the bard's own poems. The site chosen is a spot within St. Peter's Churchyard, immediately in front of the tower, which, with its beautiful grey tints, shows up the statue clearly; but the massive height of the tower behind—one of the finest in the West of England—has the great disadvantage of somewhat dwarfing the statue, and suggesting that a site in the open street would have been preferable, though the committee were at immense pains to secure the present position for it. The poet is represented in his quaint and peculiar costume, bareheaded, with a book in his hand, as he used to appear when reading his own works to appreciative audiences in the town hall adjoining.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. LLEWELYN DAVIES

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Marylebone was held in the hall of the Philological School, Marylebone-road, on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies a purse containing a thousand guineas, and two silver bowls, on the occasion of his leaving Christ Church after an incumbency of thirty-two years. Mr. W. N. Lawson occupied the chair. The larger of the bowls bore this inscription. "Presented with a purse of one thousand guineas, to the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, M.A., on his vacating the rectory of Christ Church, South Marylebone, after an incumbency of thirty-two years, by the members of his congregation and many other friends, in token of their esteem for his character and gratitude for his teaching and example."

The French Government shows signs of making a clean sweep of Boulangist functionaries.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., who has been staying at Monte Carlo, arrives in London to-day.

The team of American baseball players are due to arrive at Suez on February 7, in the North German Lloyd steamer *Saber*. Their first appearance will be about March 6.

Sir John Kinloch has issued his address to the electors of East Perthshire as the Gladstonian candidate for the vacancy.

General Boulanger is spending a week at Royat. The General passed some time there after his triple election in the summer.

The French Republic, after having freed the press, is now about to gag it. The new bill proposes to "put a more effective curb on the violent polemics which dishonour the press and threaten the honour and the liberty of citizens."

Mr. John Morley, at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday evening, said he was not in favour of making eight hours the maximum day for all Government employés.

A successful descent in a parachute has been made at Bombay by Mr. Spencer from a height of 2,000 ft. The feat excited profound interest, 100,000 natives being present.

Lord Hartington is at Monte Carlo.

Chenonceaux, the property of M. Wilson's sister, Mdme. Pelouze, was definitively sold on Saturday for 410,000 f. to the Crédit Foncier, the chief mortgagee, which association will, of course, endeavour to dispose of it.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company has concluded arrangements with the Western of France Railway Company for the conveyance of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition at a reduction of 50 per cent. on their ordinary rates, with a minimum charge of 20s. per ton. Their ordinary tickets issued to exhibitors, their employés, and workmen, will be available for return at any time during the year. Special cheap excursions to Paris will be run at frequent intervals.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS DULL.—LESS ACTIVITY.

There is only a moderate demand for money in the open market this morning, but the supply has now been so appreciably reduced by the payment for the Treasury bills and the revenue collections that lenders are again able to obtain as much as 2 per cent. for short advance. The number of bills offering for discount is small, but the rate for three months' bank paper is still called 2 to 2⅛ per cent. with a firm tendency. The Imperial Bank of Germany which it will be remembered made no alteration in its official minimum when our Bank rate was reduced to 3½ per cent. now announces a reduction of 1 per cent.—namely, to 3 per cent. It is now generally expected that the tendency of rates in the open market here will continue to be in the upward direction, seeing that the Bank will have control of the market from the present time until the beginning of April.

There is less activity in most departments of the Stock Exchange this morning, and in some directions there are indications of a desire to secure profits after the advance of the latter part of last week. Consols are quiet without material alteration, while in the Home Railway market the changes are slight, except in the case of North Western, which has risen sharply to 179¼ on the dividend announcement. The inclemency of the weather has been unfavourable to the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, especially South Eastern Deferred, which is nearly 1 down. In the Foreign department the tone is fairly good, but the changes are slight. There has been a little inquiry for Turkish Groups and Russian Bonds. American Railroads are dull, and generally show a reaction, notwithstanding that advices from Chicago say that the president of the Illinois Central, and those of other roads which have been holding back have all decided to sign the agreement. Grand Trunk stocks are weak, but Mexican Railway issues are better. Guinness's Brewery stock is again slightly lower on the disappointing dividend announcement.

Amongst the numerous joint stock enterprises in process of formation here is a big financial concern in connection with the Australian colonies. The *European Mail* says it is intended to float, at an early date, "The Bank of England and Australia (Limited)," with a capital of £4,000,000, in shares of £10 each. The head office will be located in London, and branches are to be opened in Melbourne and Sydney, and later on all over the colonies. It is upwards of thirty years since an Australian bank was placed in the London market. Ten thousand shares are to be reserved for Melbourne, and a like number for Sydney, and the remainder will be offered here by one of the leading London banks. No promotion money will be paid, and the institution will be launched entirely on its merits.

The prospectus of the De Kaap Gold Mines (Limited) is issued. With a share capital of £150,000 in £1 shares a company with this title has been formed to acquire and work a group of mining properties in the De Kaap district, Transvaal Republic, South Africa. Subscriptions are now invited for £80,000 shares.

The Pahang-Kabang (Limited) is a new company with a capital of £200,000, in 200,000 shares of £1 each, of which 134,000, it is stated, are offered to the public at par. The company has been formed to acquire the mining and planting rights over a district forming part of the concession granted by the Sultan to the Pahang Corporation (Limited). It is stated that, "as the territory has not yet been accurately surveyed or mapped, the exact boundaries are difficult to define in a prospectus, but the district to be acquired by this company, comprising the whole of the Kabang Hills, is estimated to be considerably over 50,000 acres." The list will open on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A.M., and will close for London at or before 4 o'clock on the same day, and on Wednesday for the country and the Continent.

The effort to float a new Panama Canal Company appears to have been a failure. The amount applied for is not yet made public; but it is reported to be altogether unsatisfactory. The old shares have fallen as low as 68 francs.

Mr. Montague Vizetelly will accompany Colonel North on his visit to Chili as special correspondent of the *Financial Times*, and will, after making a thorough survey of the nitrate producing districts, proceed to Panama to inspect the canal works.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company announce a distribution for the past half-year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum to compare with 7 per cent. for the second half of 1887. The amount carried forward is not stated.

Dividends declared:—The Millwall Dock Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making a total dividend for the whole year of £3 15s. per cent., as against £3 5s. per cent. for the year 1887. The balance to be carried forward will be £1,842. The Morgan Gold Company (Limited), after allowing £1,000 for depreciations, and carrying forward a sum of £1,300, pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the three months ending December 31.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales. Futures are 2 to 3 points advance.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Advanced*: Great Northern Deferred ½, Metropolitan, District, and Midland ¼, Great Eastern, North Western, North British Preferred, North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ⅛, Brighton Deferred ¼, Chatham Ordinary and Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish Groups 1 and 2, ¼; French Three per Cents., ¼; Egyptian Unified, and Daira, and Russian 1873, ⅛ each. *Declined*: Greek 1881, ¼, Italian, and Spanish Four per Cents., ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Erie shares ¼, Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each. *Declined*: Illinois Central ½, Denver Ordinary, Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Lake Shore, New York Central, Atlantic First, Northern Pacific Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican First, Preference ½, the Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅜, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Liverpool Nitrate ⅛, Suez Canal ¼, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded*: Rio Tinto ⅜, Primitiva Nitrate ⅛, Mason and Barry ⅛, and Hotchkiss ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	136½	½xd	London and West.	67	8	xd
Consols	100¼	⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	25	¼	London Joint Stock	88½	9½	xd
New Consols(2¾)	99	⅛	Do. Preference..	106¼	¾	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43½	4½	
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	100¼	1¼	North Western	178	¾	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52½	3½	
Local Loan Stock..	103½	4½	South Western	143½	9½	**MINES.**			
New 2½ per Cent	99⅜	6⅛	Manchester & Shef.	73	6	Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16	
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8½	Do. A	53⅞	9½	Mysore shares	5	⅛	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	69⅜	70⅛	Met. Consolidated	76½	7¼	Goreguma	1⅜	2	
Egyptian Guar. ..	102	½	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	5¾	⅛	
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾	Do. District ..	34⅞	5¼	Namaqua	3	⅛	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4	Midland	142	¼	Mason and Barry..	8¼	9	
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref	77¼	½	Rio Tinto	29⅜	⅜	
Liverpool	112	13	Do. Def.	57⅜	⅞xd	Montana £1 shares	2¾	⅛	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	163¾	7	DeBeers new shares	17⅛	⅜	
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	102	4	NorthStafford	117	19	S. African Explor.	16⅜	17⅛	
Do. Hard Dols..	67	⅛	South Eastern	131	6	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**			
Do. Treasury ..	99	7	Do. Deferred....	113½	⅝	Anglo-American ..	50	1	
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	84½	5	
Do. Silver	68	70	Canada Pacific	85⅜	⅜xd	BrazilianSubmarine	15¾	16	
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½	Can. Pacific Shars	30⅜	⅛xd	Direct Unit. State	9⅞	10⅝	
B. Ayres 6 p. c....	101	3	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¾	⅛	Eastern	12⅜	13	
Do. Cedulas I.	53½	60	Denver & R. Grande	16¼	17	Ditto Extension..	12⅜	13¾	
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	103	5	Do. Pref.....	44	½	United Telephone	14⅜	⅝	
Costa Rica A.....	88	9	Illinois Shares	117½	18½	Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼xd	
Do. B	101¼	2¼	Lake Shore	107⅜	⅜	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**			
Egypt. State Dom	86½	⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	¼	London Gen. Om..	200	10	
Do. Unified	105⅝	⅜	Louis. and Nash..	61	¼xd	London Street	13⅜	14	
Do. Preference..	80¾	1	Mex. Cen. Bonds..	73⅜	¼	London Tramway..	14⅜	15½	
Do. Daira Sanieh	82½	3	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	¼	North Metropolitan	18	⅝	
French 3p. c. Rnts.	103¾	4¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	114¾	13¼	**WATERWORKS.**			
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	84	½	New York Ontario	19	¼	ChelseaWaterworks	259	64	
Greek 5 p. c. 1881..	83	½	Erie Shares	30¼	⅛	East London	205	6	
Hung. Gold Rentes	91¼	½	Do. Sec. Mort..	103⅜	⅜	Grand Junction ..	121	5	
Italian	93½	¼	Norfolk & West. Pref	84½	⅜	Kent	277	82	
Mexican Converted	14⅞	⅝	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	35½	¾	Lambeth	254	9	
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	15⅜	⅝	North Pacific Pref	63½	⅝	New River, New..	350	60	
Do. 6 p. c.	64⅛	⅜	Pennsylvania Sh..	55¼	¼	S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72	
Portuguese	103	¼	Phil. & Read. Sh..	20¼	½	W. Middlesex	260	70	
Russian 1875	74½	½	Union Pacific Shares	65⅜	⅝	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**			
Spanish 4 p. c.	100	2	Wabash Preference	27	½	Gaslight & Coke A	261	5	
Turkish 1854	27½	8½	Do. Gen. Mort..	43¼	¾	Imp. Continental ..	210	14	
Group 1	15¼	15½	Grand Trunk Ord	11⅞	12⅛	South Metropolitan	310	15	
Group 2	15⅛	¼	Do. First Pref..	73¼	4	BrushElecLt(4pd)	3¼	4	
Group 4	8⅜	½	Do. Second Pref.	53¾	¼	**MISCELLANEOUS.**			
4½ p. c. 1871....	98	½	Do. Third Pref..	29⅜	⅝	Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛	
5p. c. Defence ..	85	7	Do. Guaranteed..	75½	7	Guinness and Co...	365	11	
5p. c. Priority ..	71¾	¾	Mexican Ordinary	42⅜	⅞	Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅞	
Uruguay Unified ..	41	5	Do. First Pref	119½	20	Bryant and May ..	12¼	13 xd	
Virginia Funded ..	119	12	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	72¾	3¼	Spratt's Patent	9⅛	10⅜	
U.S. 4½ p. c.....			Lombardo-Venetian	8⅝	⅜	Liverpool Nitrate..	26	7	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent..	8	¼	Primitiva Nitrate..	33½	4 xd	
Caledonian.....	118¼	½	Nitrate Railway ..	20½	7	Salt Union Shares	4	⅜pm	
Great Eastern	69½	½xd	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam ..	66	8	
Great Northern....	118½	19½	Alliance Bank	14	½xd	Royal Mail Steam	68	71	
Ditto A	106	7	City Bank	20	1	Nat. Discount Co..	11½	12 xd	
Great Western	165½	6	Consolidated Bank	7⅜	8½xd	Hudson's Bay	19¾	20	
Hull and Barnsley	36	½	Imperial Ottoman	11¾	⅜	Suez Canal.....	88	⅝	
Lanc. and York....	119½	20½	London and County	38	9	E. & W. Ind. Dock	17	19	
Brighton(Ordinary)	145	7 xd	Union of London..	39	40 xd	London and St. K.	39	40	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bulgarian	81½	5½xd	Wemmers	15¼	16
Bell's Asbestos.....	18¾	19½	Langhagnes	4¾	5
Tarapaca Bank	3½	4 pm	Jubilee	9¼	10
Tarapaca Water	1¼	¾	San Jorge.....	7½	8 pm
Jumper's Gold	17½	18	Pahang Corporation	7⅞	8¼pm
Spes Bona	5½	6	Summer and Jack	10¼	11
Oceana Land	24	8			

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Apropos of the Berlin *Reichanzeiger's* announcement that the Crown Prince Rudolph was "the dearly-loved friend" of the present German Emperor, the following conversation, which is said to have taken place last year between the two "dear friends," is worth recalling. Rudolph had engaged the then Crown Prince of Germany in literary and scientific talk. The latter was sadly bored, and at last turned away, saying brusquely: "I am not ashamed to say that I don't understand you. To occupy oneself with these futilities is unworthy of a soldier and an hereditary Prince." "There is only one thing," replied Rudolph, pointedly, "which is unworthy of an hereditary Prince; and that is to aspire to the throne while his father is still alive."

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Such is the story, as told by the *Gaulois*, which may or may not be true. That the two young men were anything but friends is of course notorious. The political basis of their mutual antipathy was cleverly put by the Prince of Wales when he remarked, "Rudolph is German—if by German you mean anti-Prussian."

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After all, Volapük will have its uses, and after its introduction no more "English" circulars, such as the following, which comes from a merchant firm at La Riochelle, will be "wrote":—"We have the honour to inform you that our haven with profound water, at La Fallice, will be opened, according to probability, by the commencement of year 1890. In prevision of the important affairs, that will be treated here soon, we offer to execute, ourselves, your orders for the transit, the landing of merchandises and your commissions relating to the produces of your trade-house. If you wish already some informations, we will give them you with pleasure and immediately."

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Then will also cease the voice of the polite foreigner addressing the Briton abroad in his native tongue after the manner of the linguistic German waiter who advised some English tourists not long ago to take rooms at a certain hotel in a town in Southern Germany, where hotels are generally very crowded during the season, and, on being asked, "But shall we be able to get rooms without writing beforehand?" replied proudly, "Certainly; the manager will be able to bring you under; he would be a bad worth if he did not," an oracular saying in which those of my readers who know German as she is spoke will perhaps recognize the idiom "er wird Sie unterbringen;" the "worth" (Wirth) being the obliging manager.

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Nor will the *maître d'hôtel* at Badenweiler find it necessary to announce "natural potatoes and sirloin of mutton" as one of the many courses which compose the menu of his elaborate dinner.

***

"The weather here," writes a correspondent from Rome, "is splendid. Sarah Bernhardt is at the Teatro Valle with her company, and draws crowded houses. The number of visitors in the city is, however, less than usual."

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The effect of a Hartingtonian boycott at a club seems to be much the same as a Hartingtonian letter in a constituency. If you want to win a by-election for "Gladstone and Home Rule," get Lord Hartington to write a letter denouncing you. If you want to strengthen the position of a Liberal club, get Lord Hartington to shake off the dust of his feet against you. Thus, at the National Liberal Club eight hundred new members have come in since Lord Hartington went out, and the cry is, "Still they come!" It is estimated, I understand, that only about 300 Unionists followed their leader's example, so that his lordship, instead of crushing the club, has made it more healthy than ever. Some of the fugitives, I suppose, have found, or will find, shelter in the Unionist Club—the Albemarle-street one—which is in want of three times as many members as have left the National Liberal.

***

Lord Cadogan and other enterprising disciples of Haussmann are making splendid provision for the well-to-do classes in building handsome private houses and "mansions" or flats. Other persons have studied the wants and conveniences of the working classes. But when are good "mansions" to be erected for the middle classes?" A good many interested persons are asking the question. The rents of nearly all existing "mansions" are prohibitive, but we cannot think that this is the result of design so much as of thoughtlessness. More modest flats, with suites of apartments, from four to seven rooms, at rents averaging from £50 to £70 a year, would meet a very wide demand. Already there are signs of excess in the heavily-rented flats, and the secret has now been disclosed—the really middle classes have been forgotten, surely not sacrificed. Their turn has now come.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL OF FOOTBALL.

AN INTERESTING HOCKEY MATCH.

If hockey be making such progress as the advocates of the game claim for it, the famous winter sport, football, had better look to its laurels. What sort of game is hockey? On what principles is it conducted? To discover this, and to witness an exhibition of the game, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* went to Ealing on Saturday, at the invitation of the courteous captain of the Ealing Hockey Club, Mr. E. H. Nash.

"The weather to-day," said Mr. Nash, "is more favourable for the players than the lookers-on; but we hope to show you a good game."

"Have you ever played Kent before?" our reporter asked; for the match on Saturday afternoon was a county one—Middlesex *v.* Kent.

"No; but last year we played Surrey twice, with the result that we scored a victory a-piece."

"I understand that you are to captain the Middlesex team on this occasion, Mr. Nash?"—"Yes."

"What is your opinion of the game as compared with football?"

"Oh," returned the captain, "I prefer hockey to football. The brutality with which football is often played is absent from hockey. The latter game, which we all became acquainted with as youngsters, has of late years assumed very different conditions. At first some of my friends," he went on, "were inclined to pooh-pooh hockey as being a degraded sort of football. But those who have taken to playing the game have got to like it heart and soul. A Central Hockey Association was formed a few years ago under the management of an able committee, and secured as its president Prince Albert Victor, who played the game at Cambridge. I believe that now they play it at Oxford, too. This association has drawn up rules and regulations, and generally has started upon scientific and well-regulated principles, a game which is yearly becoming more popular, and threatens in time to prove a rival to football itself. Here," he added, giving our reporter a tiny book of the rules of the game, "is a plan of the hockey ground. Just as in football"—and a spectator of the game quickly discovers it is very much like Association football—"you have the goal at each end of the field. The chief thing to notice is the 'striking circle,' and to secure a goal, the only thing that counts in the game, the ball must be driven between the goal posts under the bar from a point within this 'striking circle.' But let us go," cried the captain of the Middlesex team, seizing his hockey stick and ball, "and you will better understand the game when you see a specimen."

Very courageously did the bevy of fair ladies who were present to see and praise their male friends' play brave the biting blast. Suffice it to say that an exciting contest—waged for seventy minutes, within the first five of which Kent secured a goal—resulted in a well deserved victory for Middlesex by three goals to one. The odds were pretty even in the first half of the time, but in the second Middlesex had almost complete possession of the other side's ground, and obtained two goals in quick succession. Praise is due to Mr. E. Allen for winning the goal on the Kentish side; and on the Middlesex side to Messrs. Nash, Battersby, Batchelor, Kennedy, and Lucas, the three last scoring a goal each. In a hockey team, we should add, there are eleven players—namely, three forwards, the fastest men of the lot; two on each wing, two half-backs, a three-quarter back, and a goal-keeper.

"There did not appear to be any brutality among the players," said our reporter to Mr. Nash at the finish.—"No," he agreed; "nothing like what I saw at a football match the other day. It is a great point in hockey that all slogging is stopped. We attend to dribbling and passing the ball. Then, again, it is not an expensive game. There is no equal to a good plain stick without any joint, and the ball used is an ordinary cricket ball painted white."

"The game, I am told, is not unlike the Scotch 'shinty.'"—"Indeed; we sometimes call it 'shinny.' Well"—(bidding me good-bye)—"I hope you will remember your visit to Ealing."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE NORTH *v.* SOUTH MATCH.

Owing to the dispute which has caused the suspension of the international matches, the contests between the North and the South are now the most important items of the Rugby programme. For two seasons an extra or return has been played to make up for the loss of the annual games with Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and to fill the coffers of the Rugby Union, which has been mainly supported by the gate-money taken at these matches. The second North *v.* South match of the present season took place at Bradford on Saturday, when, by three goals to love, the Northerners repeated their victory of last December. The ground was very soft from recent rains, and was so far favourable to the sturdy Northern players and against their longer-limbed opponents, who were quite unable to show their speed under such conditions. Added to this, a high wind blowing from end to end of the enclosure suited the Northern tactics, as they were able to make use of the great kicking powers of their three-quarter backs Sutcliffe and Lockwood, while the Southerners in the first half of the game with the gale in their favour failed to turn it to account.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Of the eighteen matches played the South has won ten and the North five, the remaining three having been drawn. Football, however, has recently taken such a strong hold of all classes of Yorkshiremen that it seems probable that the North will not be long in reducing the balance against it. In the South the Rugby game is principally supported by the public schools and universities, whereas in the manufacturing towns of the West Riding it is the recreation of thousands of mill hands, warehousemen, and clerks, and the favourite spectacle of almost the entire population. The keen rivalry of adjacent towns and suburbs cannot fail to produce a large number of skilled players from which the Northern committee can select a strong fifteen. The crowd of some 8,000 spectators that attended last Saturday's game was a small one in comparison with that which is often seen on the Bradford ground, but the snowstorms of the forenoon doubtless discouraged intending visitors from neighbouring towns.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS' TOUR.

The New Zealanders finished their tour in the western counties with a match against Gloucestershire. After their easy defeats of Somersetshire (the champion county of the West) and Devonshire they can hardly have been prepared for so stubborn a resistance as they encountered, but they managed to win a well-fought match by a goal and a try to a try. Our Colonial visitors will be seen in London on Wednesday next, when they play the Blackheath Club.

SCOTLAND *v.* WALES.

The international Rugby match between Scotland and Wales was played on Saturday last at Edinburgh, and was won by Scotland by two tries to none. Last year Wales was successful for the only time out of seven of these annual contests. Football is of comparatively recent growth in South Wales, but the zeal of the people of Cardiff, Swansea, and Llanelly is now equal to that of the Yorkshire enthusiasts.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

Rude Boreas (or a wind cold enough to have come direct from the North Pole) was on its worst behaviour on Saturday. It blew a gale sufficient to render scientific play impossible, and it brought showers of snow and sleet to further add to the discomforts of the thirty-two teams who had qualified for the Association Challenge Cup competition. The laws, however, require that the ties must be decided on the dates fixed, and *nolens volens* the players had to face the elements and their opponents. Five only of the Southern clubs were eligible for the competition, and three of these had the misfortune to lose choice of ground, having, consequently, to travel to the North or Midlands and meet the opposing elevens on their own grounds. The two clubs fortunate enough to stay at home were the Swifts, who met Wrexham at Kennington Oval, and Chatham, who had the South Shore Club, from Lancashire, as their opponents. Both the southerners were successful, Chatham, after an extra half hour had been played, by two goals to one; while the Swifts routed the Welshmen by three goals to one. The winners, in this last match, were a man short during the greater portion of the game, as that dashing young player, Holden-White, had to retire owing to an injury to his eye.

The Old Carthusians are looked upon as the strongest team in the South, and their match with the Wolverhampton Wanderers at Wolverhampton was anticipated with much anxiety by their supporters. The famous Midland eleven has shown good form this season, and on their own peculiarly uneven ground they have a great advantage over their visitors. To this advantage their defeat of the old Charterhouse boys by four goals to three must be attributed, for it was the general opinion that the better team had lost. The Old Brightonians made an excellent show against Notts County at Nottingham. Until within a few minutes of time the only score was a goal, inadvertently kicked against his side by a Brightonian, but just before the finish Notts added another goal, and won by two to none. The Old Westminsters, with two or three of their best men unable to accompany them, had a long journey to Burnley, where the home team defeated them by four goals to three—a result mainly due to the Lancashire team's luck in drawing the choice of ground.

Preston North End—the acknowledged champion club—had no difficulty in winning its tie against Bootle, by three goals to nil; but the two next favourites—Blackburn Rovers and Aston Villa—had hard struggles to escape defeat. The former met its neighbour at Accrington, when a most determined contest ended in a draw of one goal each. Aston Villa on its own ground met Witton, a second-rate Lancashire eleven, but so seriously did the wind and snow interfere with the play that the Villans only just managed to win by three goals to two. West Bromwich Albion, who won the cup last year, also had a close match, Small Heath Alliance scoring two goals to the Albion's three. The surprise of the round was the failure of Notts Forest to beat the Irish club—Linfield Athletic—the result of their tie, after an extra half-hour's play, being a draw of two goals each. The Notts team will have to travel to Belfast next Saturday, when the Irishmen will very likely win. Another Nottingham club, the Rangers, played a draw, Sheffield Wednesday being their opponents, and Crewe Alexandra and Halliwell each scored two goals. Both matches will have to be replayed on Saturday next. The other results were:—Walsall Town Swifts beat Sheffield Heeley by five goals to one, Mitchell's St. George's beat Long Eaton Rangers by three goals to two, Derby County beat Derby Junction by two goals to one, and Grimsby Town beat Sunderland Albion by three goals to one.

A CHARITY TIE.

A Charity Tie without a charge for admission is somewhat of an anomaly, but such an event took place on Saturday, when the Old Etonians and Old St. Paul's met for the third time to decide which should enter the semi-final round of the London Charity Cup—a trophy presented by Sir Reginald Hanson, when Lord Mayor, to the London Football Association for competition among London clubs. At the first meeting of the clubs named the match was drawn, and a second attempt to decide it was frustrated by fog. The third meeting was at Shepherd's-bush on Saturday when if the play, owing to the gale, was not interesting, the result was satisfactory, inasmuch as the long-pending tie was definitely settled, the Old St. Paul's winning by four goals to two. The winners, an East-end club, were not expected to stand a chance with the alumni of Eton, and their victory is as creditable to them as it is surprising to the Etonians.

TEMPERANCE WORK AT THE POLICE COURTS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A new departure has recently been made in temperance work, which promises good results. Temperance organizations have hitherto confined their attention to inculcating principles of total abstinence by public addresses and dissemination of literature, but during the last few months the Church of England Temperance Society have tried the experiment of sending missionaries to the metropolitan police-courts with the view of reforming and assisting those who, through habits of intemperance, have been charged with drunkenness or offences connected therewith. So far only one or two missionaries have been engaged in this important work, but their labours have been crowned with such success that the Rev. J. Dermis Hird, the energetic secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, has decided to extend the work and place a missionary in every one of the eleven metropolitan police-courts. For this purpose an appeal has been issued for £4,000, which, it is stated, will be sufficient to provide for five years a missionary in each of the police-courts at present unsupplied.

"THE SCOTTISH SPURGEON" NOT A SPURGEON.

To describe Mr. McNeill as "the Spurgeon of Scotland" is, says the Baptist *Freeman*, simply a figure of speech. There is nothing to remind the hearer of this prince of preachers in Mr. McNeill. Any illusion of this kind is dispelled as soon as he stands up in the place so suggestive of the voice, the build, and the genius of Mr. Spurgeon. Compared with Mr. Spurgeon he lacks that abounding genius which knows how to reflect the light of heaven even when no sun is shining in the sky; or that can, with unerring accuracy, strike the exact note without a preliminary trial of scales and chords.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

PRINCE, PREMIER, AND PHONOGRAPH.

One of the most interesting incidents in the Prince of Wales's recent house-party at Sandringham was the introduction of the phonograph. "Now," said the Prince, after a little music in the drawing-room, "now let us have the phonograph." The circumspect newsman of the Court never said a word about the phonograph. But in effect the phonograph was, after the Empress, the guest of the evening. "Mais comment cela m'est il connu?" And the Wizard of Menlo Park, in his laboratory near New York, knows by this time all the details of the visit of his phonograph to Sandringham; and the walls of Mr. Edison's laboratory have ears that hear. Enough that the intelligence has found its way to America, and has returned—no matter how. "I hope," said the Prince, "that you have brought Mr. Gladstone's voice with you. I should like to hear that, and so I am sure would Lord Salisbury." "I should indeed," said the Premier. The famous "Gladstone to Edison" phonogram was put on, and the sonorous voice echoed through the room. "Ha, ha!" laughed the Premier, "I should know that grand old voice anywhere!" "Bravo, Mr. Gladstone!" said his Highness, when the voice had finished speaking. Would his Highness now in turn be gracious enough to address some words to the phonograph, that the voice of the heir to the throne might be embalmed for ages? With pleasure. It is not given to every Prince to speak in epigrams, but his Highness says a pretty thing prettily. He said that he was charmed, and something more to the same effect. Suffice it to record that his Highness was charmed. The Princess then took up the speaking-tube; and, frank and natural as always, said: "You are the most wonderful instrument I have ever seen or heard of. I wish that I might have one like you for my own." The Empress Frederick was content to see, and hear. "Great Salisbury" followed the Princess. What an excellent thing it is, upon occasion, to have the courtier's gift! His lordship had listened to the fine, impressive message of Mr. Gladstone. What more natural than that he also should wish to say something which, "through Reuter's agency," might be carried to the Poles? But, no. "Great Salisbury" never for an instant lost consciousness of his august surroundings. Time and scene alike were unfitting for an heroic utterance. The Premier took up the tube, and breathed, rather than spoke, into it: "I can add nothing to what has been so perfectly expressed by his Royal Highness and the Princess." Is there not there a sublimity of self-effacement that beggars admiration? *Bene benissimo*, my lord Premier! If now you could but win your lips sometimes to courtesies like these upon the platform! Has not India, too, her Princes—though haply they be "black"?

GOSSIP ABOUT DRESS FROM THE HOME OF FASHION.

The writer of the Paris letter in the *Draper's Record* says:—There are few seasons that have produced so many pretty things as the present. It is true that certain innovations may be open to criticism, such as the Directoire veil, for instance, which is nothing better than a nose bag. It is really exasperating to see so many young girls hiding their youth and beauty away in this fashion. Of course for the old and ugly ones it is a veritable trouvaille. For the round hats which these veils adorn, we hardly know what we are coming to—they get lower and lower, and the brim quite flat; as to the toque, it has simply dwindled into nothing. If this fashion continues, hats must become cheap, for really no modiste could have the conscience to put a heavy price on a hat not larger than one's fist, which has often neither flowers, feathers, nor birds upon it. The introduction of green for gowns has brought a demand for emeralds. Jewellers find a sale for green stones in any design, ring, bracelet, pin, or earrings. The greatest novelties in jewellery are still the diamond sprays, arranged in such a manner that they can be adapted to two or three different purposes. Brooches are extremely small, and the newest are the little loops, perfectly round, about the size of a large farthing, of diamonds and emeralds or diamonds and rubies, some with the one kind of stone only. The fashion of white petticoats has entirely gone out. There are petticoats in black striped satin on moiré, with horizontal stripes between; others with insertions of black, with coloured ribbons running through. There are jupons in shot silk, merveilleux, in nansook, and in muslin, all soft with lace disposed in flounces and insertions. Perhaps the most worn are the petticoats in tulle point d'esprit, and the frou-frous of silk and elegant taffetas. Still the most practical are the silk ones. To make them more dressy and full they have flounces or pleatings of lace or silk, as a sort of ball-veuse, underneath. This fashion of petticoats enables one to utilise one's old dresses. At Mdme. Gabeau's, Rue de la Paix, I saw some handsome dresses yesterday. A delightful one for evening wear was of white crêpe, embroidered in gold, made over a satin skirt of old gold colour; corsage décolleté, with crossed plaits in crêpe. An écharpe of crêpe chine, of tender rose-colour, round the waist, terminating by a chou (round bow) on the side. To go with this toilette was a crown of little golden thorns for the hair, and a large fan, made of yellow feathers, and mounted in tortoiseshell, with the initials in diamonds. A robe de visite was in chestnut-brown colour, quite plain, the skirt being trimmed round with a broad band of sable, bodice croise, with revers embroidered with gold and brown soutache—the sleeves embroidered in the same fashion, and a large ceinture of moiré tied on the side. Velvet jacket, with a large collar of sable placed shawl-shape. A small bonnet, trimmed round with sable, with a branch of mimosa, placed like an aigrette. Little muff chiffone in velvet, trimmed with a small sable head and a branch of mimosa.

Mr. George Dixon is on his way home from Australia.

The Vanderbilt family sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe in their magnificent yacht *Alva*.

A reprint of Gladstone's essay on "Robert Elsmere" appears in New York to-day at 2 cents. a copy.

Mr. Gillette's dramatization of "Robert Elsmere" has been accepted by the Madison-square Theatre, New York, and will this week be in rehearsal.

A San Francisco court granted a divorce last week within less than twenty-four hours after the application had been filed.

One of Mrs. Langtry's literary treasures is reported to be a nearly complete set of the works of Mr. Gladstone.

A pilgrimage, consisting of 10,000 French workmen, and accompanied by several bishops, is expected at Rome next March.

A statue of Jean-Jacques Rousseau was inaugurated at the Panthéon at Paris on Sunday, speeches being delivered by M. Jules Simon, M. Louis Ratisbonne, M. Steeg, and others.

The Queen will be at Buckingham Palace for three days in the last week of this month. During her stay in town her Majesty will visit the Stuart Exhibition, in which she has taken the greatest and most practical interest.

The Devonshire dinner, which is to be held on March 4 this year, is to be a very Devonian feast. The chief feature of the banquet will be the very best of Devonshire junket and cream. London wants a new menu sensation.

Kuhen, the Wisconsin murderer, who has been committed from Bow-street on an extradition warrant, has asked to be sent back to the United States without the customary fifteen days' detention.

Mr. Gladstone on Saturday paid a visit to the island of Ischia, and spent a long time at Casamicciola, examining with keen interest the traces of the havoc wrought by the terrible earthquake which visited the place in July, 1883, and in which nearly two thousand persons perished.

Mr. Balfour will not remain in Dublin for the Viceregal Levee on the 12th inst. He will leave Dublin in a day or two for Scotland, where he will take a few days' rest, preparatory to proceeding to London to take up the Irish Office work before the opening of the Session.

A Cabinet Minister will be in attendance on her Majesty during her sojourn on the Continent, and Queen's messengers will travel both ways three times each week. Affairs of State will be attended to precisely the same as when the Queen is in residence at Balmoral Castle.

Robert Young, captain of the British barque *Zolla*, has committed suicide at Tacoma, U.S., by taking opium. On his person were found notes amounting to £9,300 sterling. The deceased was believed to be a scapegrace son of an English lord.

The *Sunbeam*, with Lord Brassey on board, sailed on Saturday from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean. He will be away from England for three months. As the weather was boisterous the yacht was accompanied by a steam tug, which will act as convoy as far as the Land's End.

The first number of *Business Woman's Journal* has just appeared in New York. Its editor, Miss Mary F. Seymour, has been a successful business woman for some years, and proposes to teach other women to do equally well. She says American women are already elbowing men in 300 distinct business enterprises.

As yet the promised "smoking omnibuses" have not made their appearance in the London streets, to the disappointment of inveterate patrons of the pipe. Probably the promoters of the idea were not aware of the clause in the "police rules" which forbids smoking in any omnibus or like vehicle drawn by horses under a penalty of 40s.

The New York *World* intends to purchase a house in Washington and instal there presently one of its principal journalists, who will be given a handsome allowance for entertaining. This is said to be a recognition of the fact that over the dinner table the greatest secrets of State are most often discussed and divulged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yield in fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure

THE REVIEWS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly* is Professor Dowden's summary of his "Hopes and Fears for Literature." Largely his reflexions turn on the question of how far the sinister predictions of men like De Tocqueville and M. Scherer, that democracy will end in a dead level of literary mediocrity, are justified by the signs of the times here and in America. Professor Dowden is hard on the paragraphist. The *Spectator*, which did so much to popularize the prevailing tendency to dismember the leading article, will doubtless take to heart the Professor's rather savage remark on the "literature of decomposition":—

> In order that no demand should be made on sustained attention, the old leading article or essay is in great measure displaced, and a series of dislocated and disjointed paragraphs or sentences fills its room. Our caterers nowadays provide us with a mincemeat which requires no chewing, and the teeth of a man may in due time become as obsolete as those which can still be perceived in the fœtal whale. Will the great epic of the democratic period, its "Diviner Comedy" and its "New Paradise Regained," be composed in the form of poetical tit-bits? Composed—or should we not rather say decomposed; and is not this new vermiculated style that of a literature of decomposition?

And here is a taste of the Professor in the Railway Carriage:—

> Without assuming the airs of the "superior person," we cannot but note in our newspapers and the humbler periodicals of the day some effects not altogether admirable of the democratizing of literature. We enter a railway carriage; every one is reading, and the chances are that every one is filling the vacuity of his mind with something little, if at all, better than sheer emptiness of thought. Only a prig would expect to find the occupant of a railway carriage lost in the study of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" or Spinoza's "Ethics." But the railway novel of twenty or thirty years ago, which had some literary merit, some coherence of narrative, some grace of feeling, has of late been superseded to a great extent, and in its place we commonly find the pennyworth of a scandalous chronicle, or some hebdomadal collection of jests, flavoured, according to the taste of the buyer, with much heavy vulgarity or with a spice of appetizing indecency.

After Professor Dowden's remarks on the grandiose rhetoric of the "great laureate of European democracy, Victor Hugo," comes the second part of Mr. Swinburne's "Toute la Lyre," with its culmination of the usual screed of worship in a peroration about the "eternal value, the indisputable importance of an addition to the best creative literature, to the rarest intellectual inheritance, to the highest poetic possessions of the world."

It would be hard to find anything more convincing than the article by another Professor in this issue—Professor Tyndall—as a statement of a disputed case and an elucidation of entangled facts, where official incompetence and personal jealousies are pitted against the zeal in the public service of one man who knows what he is about. If the public does not very soon see a reply, not of the perfunctory order, set up against "A Story of the Lighthouses," Professor Tyndall's exposure of "Waste and Jobbery" in the public department with which he was for long so honourably connected, the public will believe that no reply is possible.

Many people cannot cut the pages of Mrs. Lynn Linton's *Fortnightly* articles upon her own sex in many lands and times without some apprehension of having their teeth set on edge. They may open the present one on the "Characteristics of Englishwomen" with no such fears. If less brilliant than usual, it has none of that luridness which is apt to accompany Mrs. Linton's brilliance; and the resources of paste-pot and pigeon-hole are used with the usual consummate art.

Who is the author of the humorously miserable account of the "Trade of Author," which appears here, intelligibly enough, without a name? Is it not Grant Allen? Whoever it is deserves better fortune than such hack-work as is here described:—

> Oftener still—and this is far more annoying—the world makes little complimentary speeches: "That was a sweet story of yours"—good heavens, the Trial of the Ruddigore Mystery! or "How I did laugh over that clever essay on the Ethics of Bores!" pumped up perforce with a nervous headache in response to an urgent demand from an employer for a humorous article. What is worst of all, the world even writes you earnest argumentative letters about the precious subject on which you have last written, as though you cared for it: "Have you seen my pamphlet on the South Australian corn question?" or "Do you know that there exists at Rome a more perfect copy of the Apollo of Lysippus than even the one you praise so highly in your interesting paper on the 'Development of the Plastic Art in Corinth?'" Why, that tedious article was written to order, at so much per column, to accompany plates already engraved, for the editor of a leading art-magazine; and you take about as much personal interest in the plastic art of Corinth or of Corioli, as a shoemaker takes in the metatarsal bones of this, that, or the other particular customer. You mugged it all up as Mr. Potts's young man mugged up the subject of Chinese metaphysics, and as soon as you had delivered your soul, according to contract, of the 5,000 words, neither more nor less, sufficient to embed those eight interesting engravings in a shallow stratum of insipid letterpress, you dismissed the plastic art of Corinth for good from your mind, with a fervent hope that no reign influence would ever compel you in an evil hour a second time to approach the dry details of Hellenic sculpture.

THE "CONTEMPORARY."

There is some capital matter here which has been overshadowed by the more sensational claims of the now famous Bismarck article. Of those which follow it, perhaps Lady Grant Duff's sketch of Laurence Oliphant's life will be most read. The many people who are interested in Oliphant's unique and puzzling personality will be curious to know the account given from a private source of the light in which the author of Sympneumata regarded the famous "Harris," at a date which must have marked the halcyon period of the ascendency of the medium over the novelist.

> "Yes," he answered, "I consider that from time to time the Divine Influence emanates itself (*sic*) so to speak, in phenomenal persons. Sakyamouni was such, Christ was such, and such I consider Mr. Harris to be—in fact, he is a new avatar."

Rarely has the grandiose superiority of the ever-militant Duke of Argyll been more sharply rebuked than in Mr. Frederic Harrison's forcible and cogent rejoinder to the Duke's "Reply" in the last *Contemporary*. As Mr. Harrison reminds the great Unionist paladin, his record in Irish matters hardly makes him the most effective representative of his party in the controversy between them. "A Cask of Honey with a Spoonful of Tar" is Mdme. de Novikoff's review of "Truth about Russia." Mr. F. S. Stevenson's "The Commune and the Parish" is an inquiry into the question, "What shall we substitute for the District Council clauses?" There is the third instalment of Dr. Dale's "Impressions of Australia," which we have always with us, education being this time the connecting string. Earl Nelson pleads for Christian union, and Francis Peek for legislation to keep sacred for all workers the breathing space of the Seventh Day. Sir Frederick Pollock claims for "Sir Henry Maine and his Work" that whatever the modern advances on Maine's subject his achievements will never be out of date, but partake of the nature and immortality of art.

THE "WESTMINSTER."

The *Westminster Review* has become the recognized organ among the monthlies for the expression of advanced ideas on the "Woman movement." This time it is considered in connection with some of the recorded remarks of St. Paul, by a writer who holds that "in a country like our own, saturated from the throne to the slum with the Pauline theology and the Pauline ethics, the Apostle of the Gentiles is mainly responsible for the slowness with which worthier ideals of womanhood make way among us. It is not so much an intellectual process as the moral effort involved in an honest facing of facts which is required, in order to recognise that a servile adherence to the letter of his teaching has been the heaviest clog upon the wheels of progress in all matters relating to woman." "The Neighbour's Club" is a more or less novel suggestion. The projectors of the plan, the nature of which may be easily guessed, have excellent objects. They urge that an ordinary suburban house existence means divorcement from extended human companionship, for there is isolation between the sexes as between the classes and masses. It is certain that if we can immeasurably extend the advantages—and they are manifold—of the family tie, and so increase the weight and volume of social fellowship, we shall be doing an enormous work for the good of mankind, and shall thus aid in achieving the highest possible aims of existence.

We have also here another indictment of vaccination, this time over the name of William Tebb, and there is the usual supply of not very lively economical, critical, and philosophical papers.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Of the first two articles here we have already given some account, but both Professsor Huxley's vigorous apology for agnosticism and Lord Dunraven's liberal sketch of the Toryism of the future deserve to be read through. Mr. Frederick Greenwood is on the rail with his remarks upon the "Distractions of German Statesmanship." Mr. Greenwood cannot resist the universal conclusion encroaching upon all observers day by day that the hour of decadence has come for the Machiavellism of Berlin.

The editor has begun a new "feature" with this issue, or, rather, an adaptation of one already patented by Mr. Labouchere. The *Nineteenth Century* has begun a series of epistolary and colloquial reviews on books after the style of the familiar "My dear Mr. Wyndham" of *Truth*. The realization of the idea will take the form (to judge by the present instalment) of second-rate notices by first-rate men of third-rate books. The two uncomplimentary epithets here may be easily justified; the set-off in the "lions" put up as "a certain number of his (the editor's) friends," is as characteristic of the acute Mr. Knowles, as is the presence of the concluding paper of the present number—a page and a half of nursery commonplace over the name of King Oscar of Norway and Sweden. Mr. Curzon's article on "The Fluctuating Frontier of Russia in Asia" is designed as the sequel to a previous one devoted to proving that the "scientific frontier" of India is an accomplished fact. His present object is to use the material gained in his recent visit to the N.W. boundary to show that the same cannot be said of any portion of the immense frontier line of Russia. A map is appended. The rest of the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted, under two headings and many sections, to the examination question. The hare so elaborately started by Mr. Auberon Herbert and his rout in a previous issue is now hunted in various directions by himself, by W. B. Scoones, by Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Joseph Fayrer, and Francis Galton (who of course wants to solve the question by anthropometry), and Dr. Priestley, and the ever vigorous Bishop of Carlisle.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE PROFITS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

As everything relating to "nitrates" is of interest at the present it is worth quoting the remarks of Messrs. S. Downes and Co., of Liverpool, in their monthly circular. It is computed, they say, that since the Chilian Government have thrown open the manufacture to private enterprise some sixty or seventy refineries have been scheduled for sale. Certain capitalists have secured the concession of some of these refineries and converted them into joint-stock undertakings. Unparalleled success has so far rewarded almost all such ventures, and shares have been subscribed for many times over, and in some instances are quoted at a premium as high as 600 per cent. Nor is this surprising, considering that some of the earliest formed companies have been enabled, owing to various exceptional and fortuitous circumstances, to declare dividends of 40 and even 60 per cent., whilst it is hinted (with what truth remains yet to be seen) that during the current year they will pay as much as 100 per cent. Possibly they may do so, but this result "can only be attained by a combination of the companies and others to control the output, which, rumour says, is within a measurable distance of being accomplished." Meanwhile the consumption of the product is increasing at an unprecedented rate—the imports for the last two years to the United Kingdom and Continent showing an increase of 25 per cent.—the total deliveries being the heaviest on record; and nitrate has been proved to be the most valuable fertilizing agent yet discovered for the cultivation of beet-root. The supply, on the other hand, according to many experienced persons, is correlatively limited. When guano (ammoniacal) was first shipped in quantity to this country, in 1841, it was boldly asserted that the sources of supply were inexhaustible; but after a period of thirty years, with imports on a less scale than those of nitrate, the Guano Islands were exhausted, and the substance now introduced as Peruvian guano bears little affinity to the original article. Beyond the fact, therefore, of a consumption already great, but yet capable of indefinite extension, there must be some reason why nitrate shares should have been inflated to their exaggerated current values, and the more so since the intermittently disturbed condition of affairs on the West Coast furnishes no guarantee that the export of nitrate will always be permitted without the imposition of some prohibitory restriction. Further, the evidently large profits at present accruing from the nitrate industry are certain to evoke the cupidity of Continental capitalists, and as France and Germany are the principal markets, their interference would be fraught with danger to British interests. It is therefore open to doubt if the abnormal dividends, such as those quoted, can be maintained for any length of time.

A WARNING TO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

An important Circular has been issued by the Board of Trade to various local authorities in whose districts roads have been broken up for the purpose of laying mains for electric lighting purposes. Without waiting for parliamentary powers, and relying on the sanction of the local authorities, this is being done in various parts of London, but it will be seen from what we quote below from the Circular this is at the risk of the company, and to the possible disadvantage of the public:—

> The applications for statutory powers now before the Board of Trade show that there is considerable competition in the metropolis for the privilege of supplying electricity, and the difficulty of dealing with these applications in the general interest of the public will be materially increased if individuals or companies have laid mains without statutory powers, and consequently without the obligations which the Legislature has imposed for the protection of the interests of the public. It must also be remembered that the financial interests of electric undertakings which occupy streets with their mains, and supply electricity to the public, without statutory power, are by no means secured in the same way and to the same extent as if they possessed those powers, since, in the first place, their works run the risk of being stopped by the direction of a court of law at the instance either of some public authority or of any one who may at any time now or hereafter feel himself aggrieved; and since, in the next place, they do not possess the remedies for enforcing against their customers their charges which the Legislature has given to those who obtain statutory powers. The status of applicants to the Board of Trade, and through them to Parliament, should be such as to ensure perfect equality to all, and there is danger that this might not be the case if any persons either being or about to be applicants for statutory powers were in the actual occupation of streets.

GOVERNMENT MAPS.—Notice.

EDWARD STANFORD, SOLE OFFICIAL AGENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES for the sale of the ORDNANCE AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS, has REMOVED from Charing-cross, twenty doors westwards, to 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W. Any of the published maps, &c., can be supplied without delay, as the stock is kept on the premises. Maps can also be coloured and mounted in any form desired to suit special wants.

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This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON E.C.

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will open on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, and CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

The following is an extract (published in a London paper) from a letter of the present State Engineer of Mines for the Transvaal Government, giving his opinion of the property:—"The Big Buffalo is the finest thing I have seen both for quantity and facilities of working; it will be the greatest success of these fields, as it is rich enough to stand almost anything."

THE DE KAAP GOLD MINES

(LIMITED), Transvaal, South Africa.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL, £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each.

Of which 80,000 are now offered for Subscription; payable—5s. per Share on Application; 5s. on Allotment; 5s. on the 1st of March next; and the remainder as and when required, at not less than one month's notice.

SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER will be issued to any Shareholder requiring same upon payment of the Government Duty.

LONDON BOARD.

W. W. Cargill, Esq., Director of the New Oriental Bank, Lancaster Lodge, Campden House-road, W.

Daniel King, Esq., of Bullard, King and Co (Natal Line of Steamships) (Director of Hill's Waterfall Estate and Gold Mining Company).

William Heyward Rogers, Esq., J.P. (late Mayor of Kimberley and Director of Wesmner Gold Mining Company), 19, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, E.C.

M. S. Vanderbyl, Esq. (Director Smokeless Powder Company), 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

Sampson Hill, Esq. (Vendor of the Salisbury, Moss Rose, and Hill's Waterfall Mines).

*Harry Graumann, Esq (of Cohen and Graumann, Telegraph-street, E.C., Johannesburg, Barberton, and Klerksdorp), late Member Transvaal Government Mining Board of De Kaap.

*Will join the Board after allotment.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. R. Brown, Esq. (Resident Director of the Sheba Gold Mining Company, Limited).

The Hon. P. L. Vanderbyl (Member of the Legislative Council of the Cape Colony).

Hirschel Cohen, Esq. (Chairman O'Dowd's Gold Mining Company, Limited, Director Kriel's Oriental Gold Mining Company, Limited, De Kaap, &c., Member of the Mining Board of De Kaap).

J. Percy Fitzpatrick, Esq. (Director Revolver Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited, De Kaap, &c.).

H. W. P. Steeds, Esq. (Director Kriel's Oriental Gold Mining Company, Limited, De Kaap, &c.).

BANKERS.—The National Bank (Limited), 13, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and Branches; the Bank of Africa (Limited), 113, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Pim, Vaughan, and Co., 1, Drapers'-gardens, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co., 8, Old Jewry, E.C., and 23, Rue Taibout, Paris; Messrs. Cooper and Scholtz, Barberton, Pretoria, and Johannesburg.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Laurie, Ladbury, and Davies, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.

SECRETARY and OFFICES (*pro tem.*).—Mr. F. J. Smith, 74, Gresham House, E.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, POSITION, &c.—This Company is formed to acquire and work a group of well-known gold-bearing properties, comprising altogether eighty-four gold mining claims, each claim measuring 150 ft. along the run of reef and 400 ft. across, known as the Big Buffalo and Kirk's Gold Mines, with all their mineral and water rights.

As shown by the undermentioned Reports and declaration, the properties are situated on the proclaimed Government Goldfields of De Kaap, some miles east of Barberton (Transvaal), about eight miles from the Delagoa Bay Highway, thirty-five miles from the present terminus of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and about eight miles from the proposed Pretoria Extension of the same railway. The situation is, therefore, exceptionally favourable for cheap and quick transit of machinery and supplies, while large timber, for fuel, building and mining purposes, is plentiful. Water is abundant in close proximity to the mines, and the water rights are sufficient to work 160 stamps all the year round.

TITLE AND WATER RIGHTS.—The 84 Claims are held direct from the Transvaal Government under the usual terms, and duly registered in the name of the Vendor, and are subject to the usual licence duties.

The water rights, of which there are two, are held under registered Grants from the Government, upon the usual terms. One is situated on the H'Lambanyati River, and has a 400 ft. fall, with a race of 1,900 yards, and of 100 stamp-crushing power. The other is situated on the Buffalo Creek, and has a fall of 260 ft., and a length of 1,200 yards race, and a crushing power of 60 stamps.

SURVEY.—The Mines have been surveyed by Mr. R. A. Lavertine, B.E., Sworn Government Surveyor, and the documents and title have been attested by J. L. Vander Merwe, Esq., J.P., the Mining Commissioner for the District, and approved by Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper and Scholtz, the eminent Transvaal lawyers.

REPORTS.—The following particulars referring to the properties are taken from the reports of Mr. J. C. Verey, Mining and Civil Engineer; Mr. J. Percy FitzPatrick, the present Manager of the Mines; and Mr. A. E. Walton, an experienced mining engineer, who was sent out to the Mines from England for the purpose, and from information supplied by the Vendor, Mr. H. Graumann, who has verified the truth and accuracy of the same by a Statutory Declaration. A copy of Mr. Walton's Report accompanies the Prospectus, and the Reports of Messrs. Verey and FitzPatrick, the Vendor's Declaration, and the titles, can be seen on application at the Offices of the London Solicitors of the Company. Mr. Walton was sent from London specially, at the instance of independent persons, to report upon the properties.

GREAT EXTENT OF REEFS.—The combined properties extend for a distance of over two miles on the run of the lodes. The reefs appear at surface in a large number of claims, the Big Buffalo vein being traced almost throughout the properties, and proved to be gold-bearing nearly the whole length.

FACILITIES FOR WORKING.—Great advantages are afforded in working the properties on an extensive scale on account of the hilly character of the ground, which enables the reefs to be opened at different points with moderate outlay by short tunnels, and securing the cheap extraction of ore.

DEVELOPMENTS.—The properties, upon which the Vendor has spent several thousands of pounds, have been considerably developed by adit levels, shafts, drifts, tunnels, &c. There are now upwards of 100,000 tons of ore available, while the cost of mining, milling, and management should not exceed 20s. per ton. Mr. Walton remarks that the work done, previous to floating, is considerably more than is usual in the Transvaal.

BIG BUFFALO REEF.—Mr. Walton states that this is a strong and well-defined lode, and can be traced through the property, and is proved to be gold-bearing nearly the whole length of the claims. An open cut has been made 101 ft. long and 10 to 12 ft. deep. Below this an adit cross-cut has been driven 210 ft. Four cross tunnels have been driven at various points where the reef is found to be 3 ft. 9 in., 7 ft., 8 ft., and 9 ft. wide respectively.

QUARRY.—The next work of importance is the Quarry. An open cut has been made about 60 ft. wide and 10 to 12 ft. deep. A shaft has been sunk 60 ft., and a level driven 18 ft. On the east side of the shaft the lode is in position, and of a value of 1 oz. 12 dwt. per ton. An adit cross-cut tunnel has been driven about 67 ft. This tunnel will be of advantage for deep development of a large portion of the mine.

BROADSIDE.—Mr. Verey states that the reef is here exposed 480 ft., and he estimates these reserves at 80,000 tons. A tunnel has been driven on the lode 26 ft. Every foot of tunnel run on the ore at this great depth adds largely to the reserves. These reserves include only an infinitesimal area of the mines. The exceptional magnitude of the combined properties will therefore be at once apparent.

KIRK'S REEF.—Mr. Walton describes this as a masterly lode. A shaft has been sunk 120 ft. deep. At about 50 ft. levels have been driven east and west; the vein is 8 ft. wide in both places. At 87 ft. a bench has been cut, and the vein appears to have improved in quality. The present value is 3 oz. 19 dwt. 14 gr. per ton. Mr. Walton states that this portion of the property is in itself of sufficient extent for one mine.

WOOD.—There is an almost inexhaustible supply of light and heavy timber, suitable for all purposes appertaining to mining, the value of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

TEST CRUSHING.—A test crushing of 29 tons, with only a prospecting battery, yielded 8½ oz. of gold, equal to a return of 2 oz. per ton.

CHEAP TRANSPORT, LABOUR, &c.—The expenses attending transport, erection, and working of machinery, will be unusually small, owing to the close proximity of the Delagoa Bay Railway, the abundance on the spot of heavy timber for battery foundations, and the splendid water power. Labour can be obtained at moderate rates.

ASSAYS.—Mr. Walton states that the assays in the Big Buffalo workings were 2 oz. 9 dwt. 20 gr. and 2 oz. 7 dwt. 9 gr. per ton, and in the Quarry 1 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr., in the Broadside 7 dwt., 9 dwt. 7 gr., and 11 dwt., and that from the result of the assays [illegible] Shah, of Barberton, it appeared that they ran from 7 dwt. 14 gr. up to 3 oz. 11 dwt. 15 gr., the average of which being 1 oz. 1 dwt. 3 gr.

Mr. FitzPatrick states that he has got returns by milling assays of 15 dwt. to 3 (three) ounces per ton from surface rock in Block No. 1, and has obtained results from Block No. 2 of 4, 5, and 6 oz. to the ton from the cuttings; and estimates the probable yield of reefs 2 and 3 at present exposed in thisblock at from 2 (two) to 2½ (two and a half) oz., and he places the yield of the Broadside at 1½ (one and a half) oz.

The average of nine milling assays made by Mr. Verey is 2 oz. 9 dwt.

BATTERY SITES.—Good solid foundations for batteries can be got on the spot, and there are several good mill sites.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, &c.—The properties being of such great extent, the Directors may think fit to dispose of small blocks to subsidiary companies, or, if deemed advisable, to lease some of the claims at good rentals.

ESTIMATED RESULT.—With a battery of 40 stamps, which the Directors propose to forthwith erect, at the very least the crushing would be 80 tons per day, or 24,000 tons per annum. The cost of mining, milling and management should not exceed £1 per ton, and taking the quartz as only giving 1 oz. to the ton, and calculating the value of gold at £3 15s. per ton, the yearly profits would be £60,000 per annum. The quantity of quartz available exceeds 100,000 tons, sufficient to supply the battery for a considerable time. Mr. Fitzpatrick states that the water right on the H'Lambanyati River has a fall and volume sufficient to drive 300 head of stamps with ease.

OPINION OF THE BOARD.—From the exceptional facilities, the result of the developments, and the immense quantities of ore available, the Directors are of opinion that the capabilities of the property are very promising, and they have no hesitation in saying that as a mining venture they consider it will bear comparison with any property in the Transvaal.

The Vendor, Mr. H. Graumann, sells the properties, and undertakes to pay and indemnify the Company against all expenses of establishing and promotion of the Company, except brokerage and the fees payable to the Government upon the transfer of the properties to the Company, for £120,000, payable as to £70,000 in fully-paid shares, and £50,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the Directors, in the terms of the purchase contract, and thereout the Vendor will satisfy his engagements referred to below.

WORKING CAPITAL.—This will leave a working capital of £30,000, which is considered ample.

The Vendor has agreed that 50,000 of the fully paid shares shall not be transferred until a dividend of 20 per cent. has been declared and paid upon the full amount of the capital issued, or until the expiration of nine calendar months from the date of allotment, whichever shall first happen.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

1. An Agreement dated 24th day of January, 1889, between Harry Graumann of the one part, and John Thorley, as Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

2. An Agreement dated the 31st day of January, 1889, made between the said Harry Graumann of the one part, and the Gold Trust and Investment Company (Limited) of the other part.

3. Certain agreements and engagements of various dates in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, by the Vendor with W. Maby, and with other parties in South Africa and elsewhere in connection with the acquisition and exploration of the properties.

4. Certain underwriting and other agreements dated 31st January, 1889, entered into by the Vendor and the Gold Trust and Investment Company (Limited) with other parties providing for the promotion of the Company, and the raising of its capital. These engagements will be discharged by the Vendor and the Gold Trust and Investment Company (Limited).

Applicants for Shares shall accept the foregoing as sufficient notice within the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, and shall waive any further compliance with such section with reference thereto, or with reference to any other contracts within the meaning of the section, which are or may be entered into.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, the contracts mentioned above, the plans, maps, reports upon the properties, the certificate of title, the grants of the water rights, and the assays, &c., can be inspected by applicants for Shares at the offices of the Company's solicitors.

Applications for Shares must be sent to the Company's Bankers with a deposit of 5s. per share. Should no allotment be made the amount paid upon application will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited against the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Company's Bankers or Brokers, and also at the Company's Offices.

London, 31st January, 1889.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
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	Tons.	H.P.	
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ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
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OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29
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This Company has been formed to acquire the mining and planting rights over a most valuable and extensive district, being a part of the Concession granted by the Sultan to the Pahang Corporation (Limited). The original concession embraces large areas of territory in the State of Pahang, on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula.

The Kabang Mines are situated in that district, and, as may be seen from the reports of the engineers, contain ores of a similar class to those discovered in the Pahang Corporation's Concession, the lodes to be acquired by the present Company being a continuation further east of those retained by the Corporation.

As the territory has not yet been accurately surveyed or mapped the exact boundaries are difficult to define in a Prospectus, but the district to be acquired by this Company, comprising the whole of the Kabang Hills, is estimated to be considerably over 50,000 acres.

It has been specially selected as containing within its boundaries some of the most important and valuable deposits of tin to be found in the Corporation's Concession.

The object of the Company is (amongst others) to develop these deposits.

Straits tin has hitherto been obtained entirely from shallow native diggings in the alluvial lowlands, and it is only in the Kabang and other hills in their immediate vicinity that tin ore has been discovered in the matrix or rocky formation, thus giving scope for regular mining by European appliances. The Kabang lodes are far above water-level, rendering pumping unnecessary for many years. It is most probable that these lodes will continue to a great depth, as in Cornwall.

Exhaustive reports upon the numerous lodes and mineral wealth found on the property have been made by Captains Skewis and Teague for the Pahang Corporation, but are too long for insertion, and copies may be seen at the office of the Company. Attention is, however, invited to extracts from these reports, quoted below, and from which it will be seen these experts concur in their estimation of the great value of the property.

Captain TEAGUE, in his Report, dated 20th October, 1888, referring to the Kabang Mines, says:—

"About 500 feet above the level of the Kuantan River at Baing, the lode is exposed in a large face some eighteen feet wide, where four layers of tin-oxide are worked, for lengths averaging some six fathoms each, as well as averaging three feet wide. . . . In order to prove this property, we have already driven a level ten fathoms on the northern portion of the lode, at a point about 100 feet lower than the face just described, and there we find the lode, if anything, more dense. . . . Here, again, are to be seen thousands of tons of tin-ore, ready for stamping. In order to deal adequately with this property we require at least 60 heads of stamps, as tunnels can be put in at various elevations, and the ore shot down the hill to a point whence it could be conveyed for a distance of about a quarter of a mile down the Kabang Valley, where a suitable site for stamps and dressing plant can be laid out to every advantage. . . . I believe the time will soon arrive when less than 100 heads of stamps will be inadequate to deal with the ore from Kabang or Smith's Lode."

In his concluding remarks on the actual working of the Fraser Lode, which he takes as an example of what may be done in almost any of the mines alluded to in his Report on the Tin, he says:—"There ought not to be fewer than 120 men working such a property, when the returns would be raised to £50,000 worth of tin monthly. . . . I consider these mines capable of raising more tin than the whole of the Cornish mines put together. . . . There is no speculation in my figures, they are based on the results of my experience here, and I can safely guarantee that, so far as they go, they will be proved."

Captain Skewis, in his report on the whole property, dated 27th August, 1887, says:—

"The soil on both sides of the river appears to be of a very fertile nature, and, judging from large plantations which I have visited, well adapted for the cultivation of coffee, tea, pepper, gambier, tapioca, and other tropical products, such as are grown in the neighbourhood. The timber all along on both banks of the river was generally of a very large size, and in many instances from 80 to 100 feet, and even more, in height. There seems to be every necessary kind of wood for building and mining purposes, such as water pipes, launders, water wheels, stamp lifters, and any other article one can think of, including cones, baskets, covering for houses, all of which are manufactured and made into articles of daily use by the men on the spot."

GRANITE RANGE.

"All the mines which I have so far inspected lie in close connection with the granite range, and I believe that at various depths most, if not all these lodes, will come in contact with it. Should they at different points maintain their size, and enter the granite as they now exist, you will find, in my opinion, that there will be no limitation to the amount of tin that will be got from them."

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

"As to the general geological character of the mountains and their surroundings, it is very favourable for the production of large quantities of minerals, being in close connection with the granite range. So far as I was able to examine the district in which the lodes are found, it is composed of greyish clay slate, corresponding in most respects with the best mining districts in Devon and Cornwall. The tin in the lodes I find exists both in rock and finer quantities disseminated through the lodes. In many instances there was a good leader, varying from two to six inches wide, running along by the side of the hanging wall, and which is regarded in mining experience as the best evidence of permanency. There is a firmness about the country rock generally which is beneficial to mining, and yet not too hard or expensive for developing. The concession, as a whole, embraces such a tract of land that it is not possible for me to estimate its value. In fact, when you take into consideration that you have all the tin stream mining and every other mineral in this concession, which, I understand, embraces about 2,000 square miles, together with all the timber, land, and all other requisites, for the payment of an ordinary royalty, the whole is such a concession and privilege as I have never known or heard in all my mining experience. You have no land damage to pay, no rates or taxes, and as much timber as can possibly be required for mining and for making all kinds of materials required on the mine. . . . I have no recollection of ever inspecting a mining property of such magnitude and value before, nor do I ever expect to do so again."

Since the report of Captain Skewis was written, his views have been more than confirmed by the operations conducted by the engineers of the Corporation in the Kabang Mines, who have already opened up lodes sufficient to continually employ at least 100 head of stamps. This means a crushing capacity of about 200 tons of ore daily.

The result of these labours forms a very valuable asset for the Company, insomuch as the crushing may begin immediately on the erection of the machinery.

The assays show a very high percentage of tin in the ores, ranging, according to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co.'s reports, from 20 to 41 per cent.

Outcrops of reefs known to contain gold, silver, and copper abound on the Pahang Corporation's property, and all the indications show that the district has its full share of such reefs, which could be profitably worked.

It will be seen from the report of Captain Skewis that labour is cheap and abundant, and men could, at the date of the report, be procured at from 9d. to 2s. per diem, but the working will be chiefly done by contract. Fuel and water exist in abundance, and transport is easy and moderate in cost.

The Pahang Corporation (Limited), whose £1 shares are now at about £7, has opened out some rich reefs, and is now actively working them. Their experience forms a most valuable criterion for estimating the cost to this Company of mining, milling, concentrating, smelting, and transport of the ore. Thirty head of stamps are being erected, which, when completed, will produce large quantities of concentrated ore, averaging 75 per cent. of tin, which when smelted and converted into blocks is worth at present over £90 a ton. The cost (with comparatively primitive and wasteful modes of treatment formerly used) was about £40 a ton of tin produced, including royalties of 10 per cent. to the Sultan of Pahang.

The Directors propose to send out plant and machinery of an entirely modern and improved type, capable of working up 100 tons of ore a day.

Taking the output of the above plant and the general mass of ore at the lowest estimate of 10 per cent. metallic tin, the result would be ten tons at say, £80=£800, and deducting from this the cost as above of £30 a ton it would leave a daily profit of about £500, or at the rate of £150,000 a year.

The vendor is the promoter, and is the purchaser from the Pahang Corporation (Limited), and he has fixed the purchase money at £150,000, payable as to £66,000 in fully-paid shares at par, as to £50,000 in cash, and as to the balance (£34,000) in cash, or in fully-paid shares at par, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares at par, at the option of the Directors.

The directors and their friends have agreed to subscribe for 20,000 shares at par.

It is intended to provide for a working capital of £50,000, and the vendor will defray all the preliminary expenses of promotion and the issue of the capital up to the first allotment of shares.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An agreement dated the 1st day of February, 1889, made between the Pahang Corporation (Limited) of the one part, and Alexander Muirhead, Aitken, jun., of the other part.

An agreement dated the 1st day of February, 1889, between Alexander Muirhead Aitken, jun., of the one part, and Duncan Smith Allan, as trustee for this (then intended) Company, of the other part.

There are also contracts relating to the carrying on of the business, including engagements with employés and others, which will be taken over by the Company, and certain arrangements relating to the expenses of the formation and procuring the subscription of the capital of the Company. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have notice of all such contracts and arrangements, and to have waived their right to particulars thereof, whether under section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

Copies of the above-mentioned reports of Captains Skewis and Teague, and of the two agreements above specified, and of the memorandum and articles of association, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers, Broker, and Solicitors, or at the Office of the Company.

2nd February, 1889.

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